

# THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. { Volume XIV. No. 137.

CHICAGO, JAN. 1, 1893.

10 cts. a copy. } OFFICE: 24 ADAMS ST.  
\$2. a year. } Stevens Building.

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY

Contains the first instalments of TWO GREAT SERIALS:

THE REFUGEES. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Illustrated by T. DE THULSTRUP. | HORACE CHASE. A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

### OTHER FEATURES:

THE UNEXPECTED GUESTS. A Farce. By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. With 5 Illustrations and Frontispiece by W. T. SMEDLEY.

THE ROMANCE IN THE LIFE OF HEFTY BURKE. A Story. By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. With 2 Illustrations by C. D. GIBSON.

TENNYSON. By MRS. JAMES T. FIELDS. With 2 Illustrations by F. V. DU MOND.

THE OLD WAY TO DIXIE. By JULIAN RALPH. With 17 Drawings by W. T. SMEDLEY.

WHY WE LEFT RUSSIA. By POULTNEY BIGELOW. With 9 Illustrations by REMINGTON.

PENSIONS: THE LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION. By EDWARD F. WAITE.

THE STORY OF THE OTHER WISE MAN. By HENRY VAN DYKE.

THE REJECTED MANUSCRIPT. A Story. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD. Illus'd by C. S. REINHART.

PROLETARIAN PARIS. By THEODORE CHILD. With 6 Illustrations by P. RENOUCARD.

EDITOR'S STUDY and EDITOR'S DRAWER, both Illustrated.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

## HARPER & BROTHERS' LATEST BOOKS.

### A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

By JOHN RICHARD GREEN, M.A. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. With Portrait, Colored Plates, Maps, and many Illustrations. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, \$5.00.

### JANE FIELD.

A Novel. By MARY E. WILKINS. Illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, \$1.25.

### THE ARMIES OF TO-DAY.

A Description of the Armies of the Leading Nations at the Present Time. Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, \$3.50.

### HARPER'S CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Chapters on the Exposition being Collated from Official Sources and Approved by the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition. By JULIAN RALPH. With 73 Full-page Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, \$3.00.

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. Profusely Illustrated. Square 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, \$3.00.

### HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Compromise of 1850. By JAMES FORD RHODES. Vol. I., 1850-1854; Vol. II., 1854-1860. 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, \$5.00. (In a Box.)

### AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM BELL SCOTT,

And Notices of His Artistic and Poetic Circle of Friends, 1830 to 1832. Edited by W. MINTO. Illustrated by Etchings by Himself and Reproductions of Sketches by Himself and Friends. 2 vols., Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, \$8.00. (In a Box.)

### HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE SERIES.

Two new volumes: "The Midnight Warning and Other Stories." By E. H. HOUSE.—"The Moon Prince, and Other Nabobs." By R. K. MUNKITTRICK.—Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, \$1.25 each.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

The above works are for sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by HARPER & BROTHERS, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of price. HARPER'S NEW CATALOGUE will be sent by mail on receipt of Ten Cents.

# MACMILLAN AND CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOK BY REV. STOPFORD A. BROOKE.

## THE HISTORY OF EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE.

By the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE. Uniform with Bryce's "American Commonwealth." 12mo, cloth, \$2.50.

"In Mr. Stopford Brooke's monumental work he strives with rare skill and insight to present our earliest national poetry as a living literature, and not as a mere material for research."—*London Times*.

"It is a monument of scholarship and learning, while it furnishes an authentic history of English literature at a period when little before was known respecting it."—*Public Opinion*.

Just Ready. Large 12mo, cloth, \$2.60, net.

### A REVIEW OF THE SYSTEMS OF ETHICS.

Founded on the Theory of Evolution. By C. M. WILLIAMS.

#### CONTENTS: PART I.—HISTORICAL.

DARWIN,	SPENCER,	BERKAT,	HOFFDING,
WALLACE,	FISKE,	STEPHEN,	GIZYCKI,
HARCKEL,	ROLPH,	CARNER,	ALEXANDER.

#### PART II.—CONSTRUCTIVE.

The Concepts of Evolution; Intelligence and End; The Will; The Mutual Relations of Thought, Feeling, and Will in Evolution; Egoism and Altruism in Evolution; Conscience; The Moral Progress of the Human Species as Shown by History; The Results of Ethical Inquiry on an Evolutional Basis; The Ideal and the Way of Its Attainment.

### SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

From the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1680. By WILLIAM CONNOR SYDNEY, author of "England and the English in the Eighteenth Century." 12mo, cloth, \$2.50.

Just Published. 12mo, cloth, gilt, \$2.25.

### CHARLES SANTLEY'S REMINISCENCES.

#### STUDENT AND SINGER.

Reminiscences of CHARLES SANTLEY. Written by Himself. With two portraits, 12mo, cloth, \$2.25.

"A treasury of delightful anecdotes about artists."

"Mr. Santley's life has been one of wide artistic activity, and its story is interesting reading. Moreover, the book contains many pleasant sketches of the great artists whose very names dazzled the eyes of the last generation—Gingini, Mariani, Ronconi, Beletti, Mario, Gridi, Tietjens, and Graziani."—*New York Times*.

Now Ready. 8vo, cloth, gilt, \$4.00.

### THE MEMORIES OF DEAN HOLE.

With illustrations from original sketches by LEECH and THACKERAY, and a photogravure portrait of the author. 8vo, cloth, \$4.00.

## THE WORKS OF WILLIAM WINTER.

Now Ready. A New and Enlarged Edition with Portrait.

### WANDERERS.

Being the poems of WILLIAM WINTER. New Edition, revised and enlarged. With a portrait of the author, reproduced from a drawing by J. N. MARBLE. 18mo, cloth, 75 cts. Also a limited large-paper edition, printed on English hand-made paper. Price, \$2.50.

"The poems have a singular charm in their graceful spontaneity."—*Scots Observer*.

### SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

"He offers something more than guidance to the American traveller. He is a convincing and eloquent interpreter of the august memories and venerable sanctities of the old country."—*Saturday Review*.

### OLD SHRINES AND IVY.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

"Whatever William Winter writes is marked by felicity of diction and by refinement of style, as well as by the evidence of culture and wide reading. 'Old Shrines and Ivy' is an excellent example of the charm of his work."—*Boston Courier*.

### GRAY DAYS AND GOLD.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

"Much that is bright and best in our literature is brought once more to our dulled memories. Indeed, we know of but few volumes containing so much of observation, kindly comment, philosophy, and artistic weight as this unpretentious little book."—*Chicago Herald*.

### SHADOWS OF THE STAGE.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

"Into a very pretty little volume, Mr. Winter has gathered a score or more of his minor theatrical articles, written with abundant literary art and with the constant desire to pay due heed of praise to those features of the contemporary stage which were best worth commemoration."—*The Nation*.

## NEW AND ENTERTAINING NOVELS.

F. Marion Crawford's New Novel,

### DON ORSINO.

A Sequel to "Saracinesca" and "Sant' Ilario." By F. MARION CRAWFORD. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

Now Ready in the New Uniform Edition of

### F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NOVELS.

Cloth, price each, \$1.00.

MR. ISAACS,	GREIFENSTEIN,
DR. CLAUDIUS,	SANT' ILARIO,
ZOROASTER,	THE THREE FATES,
A TALE OF A LONELY PARISH,	THE WITCH OF PRAGUE,
SARACINESCA,	WITH THE IMMORTALS,
MARIO'S CRUCIFIX,	KHALED,
A CIGARETTE-MAKER'S ROMANCE.	

Just Ready. 12mo, \$1.00.

### A BORN PLAYER.

By MARY WEST. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

### THE LAST TOUCHES.

By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD, author of "The Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

"We have nothing but praise for the insight and observation that are apparent in every page she writes."—*Athenaeum*.

### UNDER PRESSURE.

Scenes from Roman Life. By the MARCHESA THEODOLI. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

"Full of the passionate, glowing imagery of that beautiful land of the olive and myrtle. The Marchesa Theodoli is to be congratulated upon this literary venture."—*St. Louis Republic*.

Macmillan & Co.'s New Complete Catalogue, including the works of the Oxford Clarendon Press, Cambridge University Press, Messrs. George Bell & Sons, London, and Bohn's Libraries, will be sent free by mail to any address on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK CITY.

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Begins a New Volume with the January number, which contains, beside other articles, papers by MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD,

### OLD KASKASKIA.

First Part of a Serial Historical Story of Illinois.

By JOHN FISKE,

### EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN,

The eminent English Historian.

By SHERMAN S. ROGERS,

### GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

By FRANCIS PARKMAN,

### THE FEUDAL CHIEFS OF ACADIA.—I.

By EDWIN LASSETTER BYNNER,

### DIARY OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

By FRANK BOLLES,

### IN A WINTRY WILDERNESS.

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN,

### PENELOPE'S ENGLISH EXPERIENCES.—I.

By HARRIET W. PRESTON and LOUISE DODGE,

### COLA DI RIENZO.

Four Dollars a Year. Thirty-five Cents a Number.

Postal Notes and Money at risk of sender. Remit by Money-Order, Draft, or Registered Letter, to

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

## LIBRARIANS

*Who are making up their periodical lists for 1893 cannot do better than include THE DIAL. A special price is made for introduction. All the leading libraries now take it, and renew as regularly as the year comes 'round. It is a literal fact that, once acquainted with THE DIAL, the librarian never willingly gives it up.*

From Mr. FREDERICK VINTON, Librarian College of New Jersey:

"I have examined carefully the copies of THE DIAL sent me, and I am so much impressed with the merit of what I found that I not only wish to subscribe for it henceforth, but I hope you will be able to supply me with the past issues, from the first."

From Mr. F. H. HILD, Librarian Chicago Public Library:

"I recommend THE DIAL to all Librarians as one of the most useful aids in preparing book-lists of current publications."

THE DIAL, 24 Adams St., Chicago.

## A Magnificent Book.

# IN ARCTIC SEAS

WITH THE

## PEARY EXPEDITION.

By ROBERT N. KEELY, M.D., Surgeon to the Expedition sent by the Academy of Natural Science to accompany Lieutenant Peary, and G. G. DAVIS, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.S., member of the Archæological Association of the University of Pennsylvania, etc. A Story of Adventure in the Frozen North, and Life and Experiences near the North Pole, together with the complete

## LOG OF THE "KITE."

Also the Peary-Verhoeff Letters; the fac-simile "Certificate of Search" for Verhoeff; complete history of the Peary Relief Expedition; of Lieutenant Peary's journey over the inland ice to the northernmost extremity of Greenland; his Return, Welcome, Public Reception; an Account of the Discoveries, Trophies, etc.; together being the Complete and Authentic Narrative of the last and most successful Expedition towards the Pole, its Adventures and Results, and containing LIEUTENANT PEARY'S OFFICIAL REPORT. It is a popular yet scientifically accurate exposition, and is illustrated with New Maps with all the Latest Discoveries, 156 Views selected from 2,000 photos taken on the spot, Portraits, Specimen of Greenland Lithography in colors, Fac-simile of an Eskimo Newspaper.

CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER GEN. A. W. GREELY, Commander of the famous Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, writes to the author as follows concerning the volume:

"It is a most timely, well-written, and interesting account of the voyage. I consider it especially valuable as giving a clearer and more graphic idea of the Cape York Eskimo than has ever before appeared. They are not only the most northern of the inhabitants of the earth, but have maintained an existence in comparatively unaltered numbers, under circumstances which indicate the remarkable powers of endurance and skill in hunting, which make them perhaps the most extraordinary people of which we have any record. I am glad that you have given the first adequate idea of them to the world in your exceedingly entertaining narrative."

Orders filled strictly in rotation according to date of receipt. One volume, 8vo, white vellum or in extra cloth, gold side and back, \$3.50.

Sold by subscription through agents; for terms apply to

RUFUS C. HARTRANFT, PUBLISHER,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# D. APPLETON & Co.'s New Books.

## AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

AN ATTIC PHILOSOPHER IN PARIS; or, A Peep at the World from a Garrett. Being the Journal of a Happy Man. By EMILE SOUVESTRE. 8vo, cloth, \$1.50.

"In the beauty of its purpose and treatment it may be regarded as a French classic. In selecting it for a holiday edition and illustrating it with reproductions of the drawings of French artists, the publishers have done their part to make it as well known in this country as it ought to be."—*Boston Globe*.

"The influence of the book is wholly good. The volume is a particularly handsome one."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*.

LOVE SONGS OF ENGLISH POETS, 1500-1800. With Introduction and Biographical Notes by RALPH H. CAINE, and Frontispiece after ANGELICA KAUFFMAN. 16mo, cloth, \$1.50.

"An admirable selection."—*London Athenæum*.

"From the stores of some three centuries much poetic treasure of the first order in art is forthcoming."—*London Saturday Review*.

IN GOLD AND SILVER. By GEORGE H. ELLWANGER, author of "The Story of My House." "The Garden's Story," etc. With many illustrations. 16mo, cloth, \$2.00. Also, limited *édition de luxe*, on Japanese vellum, \$5.00.

CONTENTS: The Golden Rug of Kermanshah; Warders of the Wood; A Shadow upon the Pool; The Silver Fox of Hunt's Hollow.

"After spending a half-hour with 'In Gold and Silver,' one recalls the old saying, 'Precious things come in small parcels.'"—*Christian Intelligencer*.

"One of the handsomest gift-books of the year."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: The True Story of a Great Life. By WILLIAM H. HERNDON and JESSE W. WEIK. With numerous illustrations. New and revised edition, with an Introduction by HORACE WHITE. In two vols., 12mo, cloth, gilt top, \$3.00.

"Mr. Herndon in his revision has been greatly assisted by Mr. Weik, his associate, and the two handsome volumes so freely revised will be accepted as the best biographies yet written of the great President."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

"Mr. White claims that as a portraiture of the man Lincoln, Mr. Herndon's work 'will never be surpassed.' Certainly it never has been equalled yet, and this new edition is all that could be desired."—*New York Observer*.

EXTINCT MONSTERS. By Rev. H. N. HUTCHINSON, B.A., F.G.S., author of "The Autobiography of the Earth," and "The Story of the Hills." With 62 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, \$3.00.

A popular account of some of the larger forms of ancient animal life, "of which," says the author, "a good deal more is known than might at first be supposed." The dragons of old time, the great fish-lizards, the mastodon, mammoth Indian monsters, American monsters, etc., are described, and numerous restorations are shown in full-page drawings.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INVERTEBRATA. By A. B. GRIFFITHS, Ph.D., F.R.S., author of "Researches on Micro-Organisms," etc. With 81 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, \$4.00.

THE OLD TESTAMENT IN THE JEWISH CHURCH. A Course of Lectures on Biblical Criticism, with Notes. By W. ROBERTSON SMITH, M.A., recently Professor of Hebrew, etc., Free Church College, Aberdeen. Second edition, revised and much enlarged. 8vo, cloth, \$3.00.

DICTIONARY OF EVERY-DAY GERMAN AND ENGLISH. By MARTIN KRUMMACHER, Ph.D. In two parts: German-English and English-German. 16mo, 356 pages, flexible cloth, \$1.75. In addition to the Dictionaries proper, this volume contains lists of the most important technical terms, proper names spelled differently in the two languages, a sound-notation, an outline of grammar, and several pages of "travel talk" in parallel columns.

APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS. With maps, illustrations, table of railroad fares, etc. New edition, revised to date. 12mo, paper, 50 cents.

GOD'S FOOL. By MAARTEN MAARTENS, author of "The Sin of Joost Avelingh." 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

"A remarkable work."—*New York Times*.

"The story is wonderfully brilliant. . . . The interest never lags; the style is realistic and intense; and there is a constantly underlying current of subtle humor. . . . It is, in short, a book which no student of modern literature should fail to read."—*Boston Times*.

IN THE SUNTIME OF HER YOUTH. By BEATRICE WHITBY, author of "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick," etc. No. 100, Town and Country Library. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

A COMEDY OF ELOPEMENT. By CHRISTIAN REID, author of "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton House," etc. No. 108, Town and Country Library. 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

HANGING MOSS. By PAUL LINDAU, author of "Lace." No. 107, Town and Country Library. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

## NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

STORIES TOLD IN AN AFRICAN FOREST. By A. J. MOUNTENEY JEPHSON, author of "Emin Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator." Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, \$2.00.

MUM FIDGETS, AND THE TWO RICHARDS. Two stories by CONSTANCE MILMAN, author of "The Doll Dramas." Illustrated. Square 16mo, cloth, \$1.00.

FOR GROWN-UP CHILDREN. A collection of four short stories by Mrs. L. B. WALFORD, author of "Mr. Smith," "The Baby's Grandmother," etc. Illustrated. Square 16mo, cloth, \$1.00.

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price, by

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, NEW YORK.



# THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

*THE DIAL* (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to *THE DIAL*. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

*THE DIAL*, No. 24 Adams Street, Chicago.

No. 157. JANUARY 1, 1893. Vol. XIV.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE LITERARY YEAR IN RETROSPECT . . .	5
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT . . . . .	7
COMMUNICATIONS . . . . .	7
Professor Wright and the Geological Survey. T. C. Chamberlin.	
Questionable Methods in Book Publishing. J. E. Woodhead.	
IN ARCTIC SEAS. E. G. J. . . . .	10
EPISODES OF MASSACHUSETTS HISTORY.	
George Batchelor . . . . .	15
RECENT LITERATURE ON CURRENCY AND TAXATION. Edward Alsworth Ross . . .	17
FICTION IN FOREIGN PARTS. William Morton Payne . . . . .	20
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS . . . . .	23
Political and Military History of the German Empire.—"Books in Chains," and other Bibliographical Papers.—A Volume of Pleasant and Informing Essays.—The Literature of Controverted Questions.—The Celebrated "Table-Talk" of John Selden.—An Acceptable New Edition of "The Complete Angler."—A Useful and Readable Handbook to Western Canada.—Aleinin and his Place in the History of Education.	
BRIEFER MENTION . . . . .	25
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	27
TOPICS IN JANUARY PERIODICALS . . . . .	27
LIST OF NEW BOOKS . . . . .	28

## THE LITERARY YEAR IN RETROSPECT.

By the curious in obituary chronology, the year 1892 will probably be remembered as the *Annus Terribilis* of the nineteenth century, just as the year 1809 is remembered as made the *Annus Mirabilis* by the birth of Tennyson, Darwin, Mrs. Browning, Gladstone, Lincoln, and Holmes. For the year just ended is marked by the death of an unusual number of distinguished men of letters, its obituary roll including the supreme name of Tennyson, the great names of Renan, Whitman, and Whittier,

and the important names of Curtis, Freeman, Parsons, Woolner, and Manning. It is difficult to see how any year remaining to the century can record so weighty a list of deaths, and certainly no one of the years already past can lay claim to such melancholy distinction. The nearest approach is offered by the fatal year of 1832, marked by the deaths of Goethe and Scott. The death of Tennyson alone would have given 1892 a place with the years in which Shelley and Goethe and Hugo died; the great names now linked with his give to that year its unique preëminence. It is also a coincidence worth noting that the year 1809 was made the most auspicious of the century by the birth of the poet whose death has made 1892 the most memorable year of those which we remember for their losses.

When we look back upon the years that have robbed humanity of its brightest ornaments, we have at least the consolation of noting that the places left vacant have been measurably filled in the course of time. Sometimes the very death-year of one poet is the birth-year of another. The year 1822, whose summer mourned the untimely fate of Shelley, brought Arnold as a Christmas-gift to mankind. And we may trust, in the presence of our recent losses, that the future will not belie the past, reflecting upon the words of Goethe's *Erdgeist*, re-evoked by Schopenhauer: "Die Quelle, aus der die Individuen und ihre Kräfte fliessen, ist unerschöpflich und unendlich wie Zeit und Raum." The beacon light of poetry is flashed from peak to distant peak along the ages, and we need not despair because no Lyncæus among us may yet discern the gleam of the new-kindled fire.

Turning now to the task of sifting the literary product of 1892, and of enumerating the principal publications of the last twelve months, we have occasion to chronicle no extraordinary development of literary activity, yet find no reason to regard the year as a barren one. It is difficult to single out from a list of thousands of volumes those entitled to special mention, and we have probably omitted many works that will be thought deserving of distinction, but we may at least claim that our selection includes nothing that is not possessed of solid value.

In poetry, the highest form of literature, the year is made forever memorable by the appearance of "The Foresters" and "The Death of Ænone," the two volumes that complete the life work of the greatest of Victorian poets. Compared with such books, all the others appear insignificant. The one volume consecrates the forest of Sherwood as the glades of Arden were consecrated by Shakespeare; the other hymns the hopes of mankind with a prophetic vision no less clear than that of Shelley. The two greatest English poets among those still living

are also represented in the year's work. Mr. Swinburne's "The Sisters," although not wholly worthy of its author's fame, is still a beautiful example of dramatic verse. Mr. William Morris has given us his "Poems by the Way," and has told for us "The Story of the Glittering Plain" in simple and noble prose that is almost poetry. "At Sundown," Whittier's posthumous volume, is entirely worthy of the beautiful life whose poetical achievement it so fittingly crowns. We should also mention Mrs. Nesbit's "Lays and Legends," Mrs. Moulton's "Swallow Flights," Mr. Kipling's "Ballads," Mr. Henley's "The Song of the Sword," Miss Fabbri's "Lyrics," Mr. Perkins's "Eleusis," and Miss Monroe's "Valeria" and "Commemoration Ode."

The novel of the year is unquestionably Mrs. Ward's "David Grieve," which more clearly than its famous predecessor shows that the mantle of George Eliot has fallen upon the author's shoulders. Similarity of intellectual interest makes us couple with Mrs. Ward's story the anonymous "Cal-mire," although that remarkable book has obvious literary shortcomings. Mr. Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is also one of the most important novels of the past twelvemonth. "Esther Van-homrigh," by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, is a historical novel of admirable and distinctive quality. "The Quality of Mercy," by Mr. Howells, is the best story that the author has given us for several years past. Mr. Stevenson's "The Wrecker" and Mr. Crawford's "Don Orsino" must also be mentioned. Notable among short stories are Mr. Harte's two volumes, "Colonel Starbottle's Client" and "A First Family of Tasajara," Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's "A Day at Laguerre's," Mr. James's "The Lesson of the Master," and Vernon Lee's "Vanitas." The most important translations of foreign fiction are those of Emile Zola's "La Débâcle," the Baroness von Suttner's "Die Waffen Nieder!" Björnson's "Det Flager i Byen og paa Havnen," Couperus's "Eline Vere" and "Noodlot," and Alexis Tolstoi's "Prince Serebryani."

In literary criticism and history Lowell's lectures on the English dramatists and Mr. Stedman's volume on "The Nature and Elements of Poetry" share the first honors, the latter volume almost reconciling us to the loss of him who wrote the former, so clearly does Mr. Stedman now take rank as the most accomplished of living American critics. A certain interest also attaches to the publication of Carlyle's "Lectures on the History of Literature," although they are imperfectly reproduced, and add little to the reputation of their author. The volumes of essays, mostly literary, by Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. H. H. Boyesen, and Mr. Edward Caird are also of more than casual importance. Among books devoted to single writers, Mr. Waugh's study of Tennyson probably deserves the first mention, and we should add Mr. Nichol's life of Carlyle, Mr. Trent's life of Simms, Mr. Wright's life of Cowper, and Mr. Clarke's sympathetic study of Whitman. In the history of our literature, the

two latest volumes of Mr. Henry Morley's "English Writers" are noteworthy, as well as Mr. Brooke's "History of Early English Literature."

Art has been enriched during the year by Mr. Cole's incomparable engravings from the "Old Italian Masters" and Mr. Hamerton's sumptuous "Man in Art." The most important among books of travel is Mr. Whymper's "Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator." Mr. Warburton Pike's "The Barren Ground of Northern Canada" and Mr. Henry Norman's "The Real Japan" are also not to be omitted, nor the concluding volume of Dr. Junker's African travels and the record of Lieutenant Peary's explorations in Greenland. In history we have had Mr. Fiske's fascinating "Discovery of America," Mr. Payne's substantial treatment of the same theme, a new installment of Mr. Freeman's "History of Sicily," and Mr. Besant's "London." In science and philosophy the highest place must be given to Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Ethics." Mr. Hurley's "Essays on Controverted Questions" and Mr. Tyndall's "New Fragments" naturally call for mention in this place. "The Spirit of Modern Philosophy," by Mr. Josiah Royce, is a work of unusual attractiveness, although hardly an important contribution to thought. New editions hardly call for mention in such a retrospect as this, but a word must be given to the exquisite editions of Landor, Peacock, and Jane Austen, published by Mr. J. M. Dent (what publisher ever before had three so happy thoughts in a single year?), and Mr. Woodberry's centennial edition of Shelley, with its thoughtful memoir. Among translations, too, we must mention the definitive edition of Mr. Jowett's Plato, and the finished prose of Mr. Norton's Dante. Finally, our survey would be sadly incomplete did it fail to include Sig. Lanciani's "Pagan and Christian Rome," Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "English Cathedrals," Mr. Symonds's "Michael Angelo," Mr. Conway's life of Paine, Mr. Campbell's history of the Puritans in England, Holland, and America, Mr. Praeger's "Wagner as I Knew Him," Miss North's "Recollections of a Happy Life," Mr. Parkman's "A Half-Century of Conflict," Colonel Dodge's "Cæsar," the life and letters of Washington Allston, "Moltke, His Life and Character," and the "Autobiographical Notes" of W. B. Scott. It is very hard to determine just where to stop in such an enumeration as this, and we call a halt at this point feeling that but inadequate justice has been done to the literary year now ended.

#### CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.

The "Autobiographical Notes of the Life of William Bell Scott," reviewed in the last number of THE DIAL, has elicited from Mr. Swinburne a protest as memorable in its way as Mr. Browning's protest against the allusion to Mrs. Browning that the editor of Fitz Gerald's letters indiscreetly allowed to appear in print. Mr. Swinburne's outburst is called "The New Terror," and is published in "The Fortnightly

Review." It has been said many times that the biographers have added a new terror to death; Mr. Swinburne supplements the saying by observing that "autobiographers have added a new terror to life." The list of Mr. Swinburne's literary recantations was some time since made to include the cases of Byron and Whitman; the new recantation is still more violent and complete. For it will be remembered that Mr. Swinburne has paid many poetical compliments to the late Mr. Scott, and that, only ten years ago, he greeted him in a sonnet as "Dear old fast friend, whose honors grow not old." But the autobiography has changed all that, for it contains several anecdotes not at all to Mr. Swinburne's taste, and the "poet and painter and friend" has now become "a poetaster and a dauber," a man "born for a sign-painter in Cambo or in Thrums," one "whose name would never have been heard, whose verse would never have been read, whose daubs would never have been seen, outside some æsthetic Lilliput of the North, but for his casual and parasitical association with the Trevelyans, the Rossettis, and myself." The Swinburnian anecdotes in the autobiography are not, it seems, accurate as to fact, and so their author must have fallen into "a state of spiritual disease in which falsehood is to the sufferer what alcohol is to a dipsomaniac, and truth what water is to a patient afflicted with hydrophobia." Whoever opens the book, moreover, must exclaim with Catullus, "*O ventum horribilem atque pestilentem*," such "virulent senility" do its pages reveal.

The January "Cosmopolitan" signalizes the beginning of its fifth year under the present management by an edition of 150,000 copies, and an elaborate article descriptive of the various processes, editorial and mechanical, that go to the making of an illustrated monthly. Not the least interesting feature of this article is its account of the editorial mill through which contributions are made to pass, and which sifts for final acceptance some two or three per cent of the whole number offered. A curious commentary upon the sifting process described is suggested by one of the articles that follow, an article entitled "Confessions of an Autograph Hunter," in which the author, with frank and unblushing self-gratulation, describes the disreputable trickery by which he has made his collection. No sort of lie, it seems, was mean enough to be unworthy his use, if by its employment he might hope to gain a coveted autograph. A "great magazine" should be in better business than that of countenancing such persons or such forms of petty knavery. An editorial note expresses the opinion that the writer of the article "is likely to make his mark in the years to come." We should say he had made it already, and a pretty black one at that. We are not surprised that Mr. Howells was unwilling to lend his editorial sanction to such articles. "No one ever resigns when he finds himself in a fitting nook in a magazine office," remarks the editor of the "Cosmopolitan"; Mr. Howells evidently did not fit the nook that was prepared for him.

One of the latest announcements of the University of Chicago falls noticeably within the line of our recent suggestion that the university should be brought into close relations with the elementary and secondary education of the vicinity. An extensive series of classes has been arranged for the benefit of teachers and others whose occupations do not permit of their attendance upon the regular courses. These classes will be held evenings and Saturdays, in various parts of the city, will be under strict university regulations, and, since

the university plan allows a certain proportion of degree work to be done *in absentia*, those who enter them will have the advantage of knowing that their work will be counted as so much done towards a degree. The work of these classes will be both academic and collegiate, and some of the ablest men in the university will have it in charge. To Professor Hale, the head of the Latin department, the elaboration of this new enterprise is largely due, and Professor Hale himself offers a training course for teachers of Latin that ought to result in materially raising the standard of preparatory work in the public high schools. It is reasonable that the university should look to the public schools of Chicago for a large proportion of its future supply of students, and it is eminently wise that it should undertake to influence the shaping of these students during the preparatory period of their work.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### PROFESSOR WRIGHT AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Some statements in Professor Wright's reply to my review of his work make imperative an additional word on my part. I will endeavor to render it as brief as is consistent with adequacy. The public have a right to expect accuracy and candor of the reviewer as well as of the author. No one is courteous to the public, whatever the form of his language, who does not seek to convey to it a correct and just impression of that of which he writes.

Professor Wright urges that justice was scarcely done to the extent of his work in connection with the United States Geological Survey. He claims credit for three seasons' work. The accounts of the Survey, based on Professor Wright's own reports of service rendered, show just 137 days service, including work of all kinds,—field work, writing, revision, proof reading, etc., of which, as accurately as I can place them, 22 days stand for my "month of July," 20 days for my "later in the season," 46 days for my "part of the following season," and the rest for office work, and that "incidental to the completion of his report." All told, this is less than one half of a year's work, reckoned according to the standards of working geologists and working people generally. His report consists of 72 octavo pages (pp. 39 to 110 inclusive, Bulletin 58, U. S. Geo. Surv.). If Professor Wright prefers this exact and determinative method of stating the extent of his work, he is certainly entitled to the substitution. If the public care to estimate the relative candor and accuracy of author and critic, they can compare these definite facts with the statements made by each.

Professor Wright seems to feel that I should have taken cognizance of the "eight years previous to 1884," during which time he "had been engaged in field-work in tracing the boundary of the glaciated area, beginning at the Atlantic Ocean and working westward," of which he says the Survey took advantage. I need much further enlightenment if I am to give account of "eight years" such work, only a part of which, in any case, was included in his report. I know that Professor H. Carvill Lewis, in the introduction to his report on the terminal moraine of Pennsylvania (see Report Z, to



which Professor Wright refers), acknowledges his indebtedness to "Professor George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, Ohio, who for six weeks, about one-third of the time employed in field work during 1881, gave me valuable assistance" (p. li.). I know, also, from Professor Lesley's introduction to the same report (p. vi.), that Professor Wright spent seven days in preliminary work in 1880. This makes full seven weeks' work officially reported in Pennsylvania. I know that Professor Wright gave parts of two field seasons (vacations, chiefly, I understand) to work west of Pennsylvania, and I presume that he interpolated some other work with his duties as professor of theology, and he certainly did some considerable literary work in so frequent publication of his results; but as to the rest of the "eight years" spent in "tracing the boundary of the glaciated area," I am in deep and dark ignorance. I am puzzled, also, to see how any considerable amount of "eight years" work could have gotten into a report of 72 pages, in addition to the work of "two further seasons" and "a third season," the report being chiefly local descriptive matter.

To soften the effect of the finding of drift by Professor Salisbury and others a score or more of miles south of the line mapped and so often described by Professor Wright as the boundary of the glaciated area in the critical and much discussed region of the Delaware, Professor Wright explains in the November number of the "American Journal of Science" that "this part of our work was done by Professor Lewis and myself at the outset of our attempts to trace the glacial boundary" (p. 364). The Pennsylvania report quoted above shows this to have been undertaken in December, 1880, and followed up in the summer of 1881. Professor Wright says, on page 84 of the work I reviewed, that Professor Lewis and himself made the survey of that state in 1880. It bothers my limited arithmetical ability to figure in "eight years" between 1880 and 1884. Or, if all this were wrong, it would puzzle my understanding to see where the eight years were spent, since Messrs. Cook and Smock traced the boundary from the Atlantic to the Delaware, and two seasons were enough to cover what Professor Wright did.

Perhaps a ground for reconciliation may be found if Professor Wright's "seasons" and "years" be understood to be those fragments of time not required by his duties as professor of theology, while my reckonings be understood to be made after the manner of geologists and the world generally; and if it be understood that Professor Wright worked vicariously for some years previous to his tangible field work on the glacial boundary by means of the publication of a letter from a well known geologist, and in similar ways (see almost any of his earlier papers on the subject).

Those geologists who have read the 26 pages of introduction, which I felt called upon to write to Professor Wright's 72 pages of report, will perhaps pardon me for not making much of the Survey's inheritance from his previous work.

To fully understand the matter of the Survey title, it should be known that Professor Wright made his application for appointment on the Survey to me as head of the Glacial Division, secured it on my recommendation (I am sorry to say) and received his official instructions from me, that it was my duty, under the rules of the Survey, to determine the advisability or inadvisability of publishing all matter pertaining to the Glacial Division, and that I was held officially responsible for it. Professor

Wright's sentence, "During this interval my volume upon 'The Ice Age in North America' was published, but not without the express and written permission of the Director of the United States Survey," carries, therefore, the implication that the Director transgressed his own regulations and passed upon a question for which he held me responsible. He did not do so. Professor Wright simply asked permission to use in his volume some matter and illustrations collected by him and contained in his report which had been passed upon by me and sent to the Director's office. This request the Director granted in a simple note signed by the chief clerk, a certified copy of which is now in my possession, and I am informed by the Director that there is no other ground for Professor Wright's claim. If this stood alone, Professor Wright might be thought entitled to some latitude of interpretation, though not to so strong an expression as he uses; but in answer to a similar request made to me, I assented to the use of the material, as did the Director, but I also discussed at some length the advisability of the publication and its relations to the Survey, as it was my official duty to do. My letter is too long for full quotation, but the following extract contains the more vital parts. This may have some independent value as illustrating the attitude which I think many scientists take toward hasty popular publication. *This letter was transmitted through the hands of the Director, and had his approval.*

MADISON, Wis., January 24th, 1889.

Professor G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, Oberlin, Ohio.

*My Dear Sir:*— . . . My delay in answering the former letter was partly due to the interruption of vacation and partly to a doubt as to what I should say and an extreme reluctance to say it. The doubt did not at all attach to your specific request for the use of the material of your report to the U. S. Geological Survey. That having been committed to the printer is essentially given to the public, and I can see no objection to your use of it even if your book should appear earlier than it.

The presentation to the public of a book which purports to instruct the general unscientific reader concerning the ice-age and the antiquity of man, carries with it presumptions quite diverse from those upon which the work of the Geological Survey is based. This work finds its justification in the fact that leading and important truths relating to the glacial formations are not yet known but on the contrary are subjects requiring investigation. Under these conditions, to propagate conclusions is presumptively to erect barriers in the way of the reception of the truth when it shall be ascertained. . . . I can therefore, to speak frankly, only look upon such a publication as you propose as being, in the present state of investigation, premature and unfortunate both for science and for the public. It seems to me proper enough for an investigator in connection with the presentation of his results to indicate his views of their general relations as that forms a part of the growth of the science, and as such results are usually addressed to discriminating professional readers; but it seems quite another thing to seek the miscellaneous public as an instructor upon such broad and general themes as the ice-age of a continent, or the antiquity of man, for this inevitably carries with it the assumption of the fundamental pre-requisite of instruction; namely, determinate knowledge. . . .

Concerning the antiquity of man, there cannot even be a critical and specific statement of the problem until the chronological relations of the various drift sheets and the non-glacial deposits of the West are determined. How much less, then, any conclusions which the public ought to accept.

We are, it is true, rapidly approaching a time when something may wisely be written on the general glacial history of the United States, and on a limited phase of the antiquity of man, because we are tracing out step by step the elements of that history by the use of modern critical geology, whose



conclusions when fully reached will unquestionably stand, but it seems on this account only the more unwise to hasten before the public with that which is of uncertain value, or is at least largely intermixed with that which must at length be eliminated.

I could not obviously write so frankly were it not for our official relations, but so long as you remain a member of the Survey it is necessarily implicated in any publication you may give forth, and therefore I in some measure partake of the responsibility for your publication. This responsibility I am not willing to assume, and as the relationship has ceased to be active . . . I think it will free us both from embarrassment and give you perfect freedom to follow your own judgment if the relationship shall cease.

If the book is to appear, as I assume it will, I am quite willing to do what I can to make it as valuable as practicable and to save you expense. I will therefore request that the electrotypes of the cuts you name be made and sent as you request. . . .

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. C. CHAMBERLIN.

To this, the following reply was received from the Director's office:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1889.

Prof. T. C. CHAMBERLIN, Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 24th inst. and enclosure in relation to Professor Wright and his work on the Ice Age, etc., is received, and the views expressed and suggestions made touching the subject meet with the Director's concurrence.

The letter to Professor Wright has been forwarded, and he has been given an estimate of the cost of the electrotypes alluded to.

By Order of the Director.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES C. PILLING, Chief Clerk.

To properly understand the attitude of Professor Wright toward the work of Professor Salisbury, the fact to which allusion has already been made should be borne in mind,—namely, that several geologists, but especially Professor Salisbury, have found that drift extends to a considerable distance south of the limit assigned by Professor Wright, and have urged that this required a different interpretation of the glacial history of the region from that which he has so industriously propagated. I was not at the Rochester meeting at the time of the discussion to which Professor Wright refers, but I was there on the day following and I gained the impression from the remarks of the several geologists whom I heard mention the subject that the "abundant evidence" which he thinks would have so impressed me came out of the discussion in a rather badly wrecked condition. At any rate, when I wrote the review I knew what the supposed evidence was, and from personal knowledge of the region, as well as from my confidence in Professor Salisbury and others, I regarded the "abundant evidence" as some degrees worse than worthless, because I was convinced that it was not only valueless, but that it reflected upon the competency of its author. The alleged facts are directly at variance with the observations of half a dozen good observers. Drift that Professor Wright says does not occur at certain points, does occur there, according to the concurrent observations of several good geological observers, and I have now at command some of their collections which verify their observations. Quite independently of this, I pointed out in the review a radical self-contradiction involved in the interpretation of Professor Wright which any discriminating geologist can see for himself, without regard to personal confidence in anyone; and to this it is no answer to animadvert on "the

broad distinction between ascertained facts and strongly cherished opinions."

If I read Professor Shaler aright, his account does not meet the critical demands involved in my statement, and his competency is not called in question.

The reply of Professor Wright is, perhaps, not altogether to be regretted, as it affords an independent means of judgment of that peculiar combination of plausibility and inaccuracy which characterizes his book.

T. C. CHAMBERLIN.

University of Chicago, Dec. 26, 1892.

#### QUESTIONABLE METHODS IN BOOK PUBLISHING.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Rudyard Kipling, in one of his racy sketches, wonders how it is that an artist can be allowed to practice the questionable art of duplicating his pictures, simply because he finds it easy and profitable to do so, while such things as betting on a certainty, or playing with nicked cards, are tabooed in clubs, and if persisted in secure expulsion. Are the standards of ethics, it may be asked, higher among betting and sporting men than in art and literary circles?

A few years ago book-collectors were much pleased with the samples shown them of a beautiful edition of a famous French author, and being assured that the edition was *limited*, they promptly subscribed for it at a round price; but they afterwards felt that they had been the victims of a questionable *hocus-pocus*, when the same publishers sold the plates to another firm and the latter proceeded to issue from them a very unlimited edition of the work. It seems superfluous to say that when a buyer gives a large price for a copy of a limited edition, the limited feature is an essential part of the contract, which he naturally regards as evaded, if not openly violated, when the same work is issued in a slightly different but unlimited edition from the same plates.

A similar case is that of a firm who recently announced the issue of an edition of a thousand copies of a very sumptuous book, which proved so tempting to collectors that before any of the copies were ready for delivery the price of those unsold was advanced from ten to fifteen dollars, and the remainder of the edition was closed out at the latter figure, purchasers evidently believing that even at this price the book would be a good investment. But their views were somewhat changed at finding, within a month, that substantially the same book was offered as a premium to subscribers to a magazine published by the same firm, who justify their action by claiming that the premium edition is not the same as the other, but a cheaper edition from the same plates. Yet the magazine's agents are assuring the public that the book they are offering is identical in all respects with the one sold for fifteen dollars, with the exception of the inscription on the cover, "This edition consists of 1,000 copies, of which this is number—." Even if such representations by agents are unauthorized and unwarranted by their principals, would it not be better for them in such cases to "avoid the appearance of evil," and thus spare the purchasers of "limited editions" from very natural disappointment and irritation? Of course the whole difficulty is obviated by simply announcing at the outset the various editions in which a work is to appear, and then making the editions obviously and unmistakably dissimilar.

J. E. WOODHEAD.

Chicago, Dec. 20, 1892.

## The New Books.

## IN ARCTIC SEAS.\*

The interesting and important book entitled "In Arctic Seas" may be said to be, in a way, built in compartments like a ship, its contents embracing two main divisions, distinct yet closely related, together with various supplementary chapters and *addenda*. Part I., "The Voyage of the 'Kite,'" is the narrative of the expedition sent in 1891 to convey Lieut. Peary to the northwestern shore of Greenland, where he proposed to winter until opportunity offered to begin his projected overland journey to the northeast coast; Part II., "The Peary Relief Expedition," is a record of a second voyage of the same vessel in 1892, when she was sent to bring the Peary party home again. This second trip was, as we shall hereafter explain, an afterthought, and was not a part of the original plan. Added to the accounts of the two voyages is a transcript of the log-book of Captain Pike of the "Kite," a number of facts relating to young Verhoeff, the missing man, together with some pages on the life of the explorers in their winter quarters, and on Lieut. Peary's journey over the inland ice. The substance of the Lieutenant's report to the Academy of Natural Sciences is given in an Appendix, the volume thus forming a complete and authentic record of one of the few fairly successful expeditions to the frozen North. Briefly stated, Lieut. Peary's theory was that the true way to solve the geographical problems of Greenland, and at the same time to reach the most northern point humanly attainable, was to journey overland over Greenland's frozen surface, instead of attempting to work one's way northward around the shore-line. His chief aim was to reach the most northern point yet touched by man, which is 83 degrees and 24 minutes, made by Lockwood and Brainard in 1882. While the Peary expedition fell short by a hundred miles of attaining this specific aim, it certainly made a record of which the participants may be proud, the geographical, ethnological, geological, and other scientific results obtained being of high importance. As to the present volume, the authors of it are to be credited with a modest, straightforward, and thoroughly readable narrative, which the publishers have put in very

attractive shape. The numerous illustrations, the fruit of pencil and camera, are of great interest. The plates well exemplify the gain to books of this class of photographic illustration, the unerring solar pencil bringing home to us, with a vividness beyond the scope of verbal description, the scenes and incidents of Arctic life.

The Peary expedition was unaided by government. It was sent out under the auspices of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, receiving substantial support from this body and from the American Geographical Society of New York, as well as from the private means of Lieut. Peary and some of his companions. It was further determined by the Academy of Natural Sciences to send out an independent expedition, which was to charter a vessel, carry the Peary party to their winter quarters and point of departure, and there leave them. On the return voyage the Academy party proposed to make investigations of the land and its natural history, and it is chiefly to the fortunes of this special expedition that the first part of Dr. Keely's narrative is devoted. The supplies for Peary's proposed inland journey and his means of returning to civilization were to be furnished by the Lieutenant himself. Thus, when the "Kite" left New York on her perilous trip, she virtually carried two expeditions: that headed by Peary, and that of the Academy, headed by Prof. Angelo Heilprin. The former comprised Lieut. Peary and his wife, Mrs. Joseph Diebitsch Peary, Lieut. Gibson, Edward Astrup (a Norwegian), John M. Verhoeff of Louisville, Dr. F. A. Cook, and Matthew Henson (an intelligent young colored man of Philadelphia). Sentiment and added *éclat* apart, the object of Mrs. Peary's accompanying the explorers is not apparent to the present reviewer; and it should be stated, in justice to Lieut. Peary, that his plan was to leave his wife in comparative safety and comfort at the winter quarters during his arduous journey into the frozen interior. Under Prof. Heilprin went Prof. Benj. Sharp, Prof. J. F. Holt, Dr. W. E. Hughes, Levi W. Mengel, Dr. Wm. H. Burk, Mr. Kenealy, Mr. Ashurst, and Dr. Keely, all comparatively young men and used to travel.

Of Dr. Keely's full and interesting recital we can, of course, furnish but a meagre epitome. The expedition left Brooklyn on June 6, 1891, on the staunch little "Kite," Richard Pike as master, — a St. John's, N. B., steam-whaler of 280 tons. After coaling at Sydney,

\* IN ARCTIC SEAS: A Narrative of the Voyage of the "Kite" with the Peary Expedition to North Greenland. By Robert N. Keely, Jr., M.D., and G. G. Davis, A.M. Profusely illustrated. Philadelphia: Rufus C. Hartranft.

the northern journey was fairly begun, and toward the evening of June 23 Greenland was sighted, the rugged peaks back of Cape Desolation looming on the horizon. The "Kite" was now fairly among the icebergs, a long procession of these mighty fragments continuing all night, until Cape Desolation was passed, when, says the author, "we had beautiful, warm, sunshiny weather, allowing us to be on deck all the time. . . . The days were very agreeable, and having now crossed the Arctic Circle we were favored with continuous daylight." The island of Disko was sighted on June 25, and shortly afterwards the "Kite" dropped anchor in the pretty, land-locked harbor of Godhavn, the principal settlement of northern Danish Greenland. The visitors were received most hospitably by the Danish authorities, and here enjoyed their first sight of the Eskimos—which, admits the author, "is disappointing."

"It is true that they are squat in figure and swarthy, but those that we saw at Disko were not so remarkable in face or form as to have attracted attention in any port where foreign sailors abound, except for their skin costumes. Even these costumes would not have been particularly noticeable had it not been for their filthiness."

The Eskimo, be it said, knows nothing of water except that it is good to drink and good to float his kajak. He cannot swim, regarding the element with a cat-like dread; and it is noted that a native interpreter, subsequently engaged, in running over his qualifications proudly dwelt upon the singular fact that he "much wash." At Disko the native dwellings were turf-built huts, about fifteen feet square, each with a single window with a sash of glass of several panes:

"They were entered by a tunnel about ten feet in length and two or three feet in height, running out from its side. Before entering, it is quite essential to call some of the inmates, who then knock out two or three of the ugly-looking dogs which congregate in and about the openings of all the huts. After this precaution one goes down on hands and knees and crawls through the tunnel, a small door giving admission to the hut. The interior consists of but one room, half of which has a floor of wood, raised a couple of feet above the ground. On this the inmates spend most of their time, eating, sleeping, and working. The rest of the room is given up to cooking, curing of skins, and storage of hunting and other implements. The raised floor is necessary to utilize the heat and warmth of the room, which is greater nearer the roof. The height inside the hut is hardly seven feet, it being impossible for any except the smaller inmates to stand upright when on the platform. . . . The floor itself was always strewn with fragments of skin, pieces of dirty blankets, and other offensive matter, which amply accounted for the vile odors encountered on entering."

We may state here that these Godhavn huts were rather palatial when compared with those of the more remote natives of Whale Sound and Cape York. The Eskimo children were generally bright and pretty, and the author saw no slovenly-looking women—who, but for an abominable odor of grease and rank fish-oil about them, "might have been quite attractive." The camera, however, which kindly omits the odors, scarcely bears our author out here, we think. The men were neither so thrifty looking nor so well dressed as their wives, being mostly habited in the cast-off garments of sailors. Dr. Keely attended a native ball at Disko, and kindly eked out the "orchestra"—two ancient but accomplished Eskimos with fiddles—with his guitar, much to the general joy. The appetite of the natives is prodigious, and their favorite resort on the "Kite" was the cook's galley. Here they eagerly sought out any remains of food or refuse this envied functionary was pleased to give them. Among the Godhavn Eskimos was one notable veteran whose gastronomic fame was "founded on a rock." Tradition said of this anaconda that once, having killed a seal at some distance from the settlement, he did then and there so stuff and engorge himself on raw seal-flesh as to be unable for two days to get under way again, much to the alarm of anxious friends at home. Doubting this saga, the "Kite's" crew resolved to test its hero. He was accordingly invited into the cabin, faced toward a table loaded with remnants, and given his head. Salt "junk," bread, potatoes, coffee, vegetables, everything remotely edible, disappeared down his throat with awful celerity. "He ate, and ate, and ate," and, like Oliver, polished his plate and asked for more; until his hosts, humbled and convinced, and alarmed for the ship's stores, hoisted him on deck again. When last seen he was headed in the direction of the galley.

The "Kite" left hospitable Godhavn on June 29, and continued northward, touching at Upernavik, and arriving without much let or hindrance, a few days later, at the dreaded Melville Bay, where their troubles shortly began. A heavy floe of ice was encountered, and after much steaming ahead and backing and "butting," the argonauts found themselves fairly locked in the Melville Bay pack in latitude about 75°. Several hundred miles still remained to be traversed before reaching the Lieutenant's objective point in the north, and the prospect was far from encouraging. On



the evening of July 11 a distressing accident happened to Lieut. Peary:

"He was standing near the rudder-chains, in the stern of the ship, when a large block of ice struck the rudder with great force, throwing the tiller violently to one side, and tearing the wheel out of the hands of the helmsman. The right leg of the lieutenant was caught between the rudder-chains and the wheel-house, fracturing the bones of the lower third."

The plucky Lieutenant, though completely disabled, would listen to no advice as to abandoning his attempt for the year, and there was nothing to do but to proceed. We must pass over the graphic account of the "Kite's" long battle with the Melville pack, which was finally won, thanks largely to the skill and patience of Capt. Pike and his crew. On July 15 the weather cleared and land was sighted, and on the 20th the fog rolled away sufficiently to disclose Cape York, N. lat. 76 degrees and 2 minutes, seven miles away. On July 23 an unlooked-for breaking up of the ice-pack occurred, and Cape Parry, marking the entrance to Whale Sound, which serves as an entrance to Inglefield Gulf, where Lieut. Peary proposed to land, was made in the evening. The "Kite" had now virtually reached her northern destination. After entering the sound the ship was put under an easy head of steam with the object of finding an Eskimo village known to be in the vicinity. Three or four tents were finally descried on the beach, and the whale-boat was lowered. The "village" consisted of only three rude skin tents supported on narwhal horns, but a number of more permanent structures of earth and stones were seen near by. The entire population at this time numbered twelve—four men, three women, and five children. These remote and pitifully squalid savages were the so-called "Arctic Highlanders" of Capt. Ross, and an interesting chapter is devoted to them. They had evidently rarely, if ever, seen white men, knew nothing of tobacco, and regarded a sailor who was smoking his pipe at the time with the utmost astonishment. Except a few iron tips to their harpoons, a small piece of sheet lead, the iron end of a boathook, and a sewing-thimble, which a woman produced in great triumph, nothing was seen indicating contact with civilized man.

"Their food consisted of the flesh and blubber of the narwhal, walrus, and seal, and we saw lying in the neighborhood of their tents, on the bare ground, the partially-consumed carcasses of many of these animals, the walrus predominating. . . . At irregular intervals, according as their hunger moved them, they would cut from a carcass, with an old knife, a long strip of

flesh or blubber so large that it would barely go into their mouths. This strip was held in the teeth, while, with a sawing movement, a morsel was cut off so close to the mouth that their noses appeared to be in imminent peril. Thus, without cooking or other preparation, they ate the dirty mass of fat and flesh with great relish. . . . The men were well-formed and slightly below the medium height. Their complexions were swarthy, and one or two had small beards or moustaches. The women were short and squat, with faces broad and good-natured looking in spite of the small and slanting eyes and wide mouths. . . . All of the people were indescribably filthy, and had evidently never had a bath in their lives."

This isolated tribe, however, showed skill and intelligence in the construction of their huts, kajaks, sledges, etc., and even readily understood and appreciated the advantages of the improved mechanism of fire-arms which were shown them. Leaving this point the "Kite" was once more headed up Whale Sound, and after some further search a suitable spot was at length pitched upon for Lieut. Peary's winter quarters, on the northeast side of McCormick Bay, lat. 77 degrees and 43 minutes. A good beach was found, running up to a bluff which, again, sloped gently to the rampart of cliffs that marked the edge of the great inland plateau.

"The surface from the beach back to the cliffs was covered with a luxuriant growth of flowers. Yellow poppies nodded like daisies in the bright sunlight, purple heaths and other flowers abounded, and once in a while a butterfly would lazily float along in the balmy air. It was difficult to realize that we were less than seven hundred and fifty miles from the Pole, and within a short distance of the spot where the Kane expedition had spent two miserable winters frozen in the ice."

Six days were spent at McCormick Bay by the Academy expedition, and at 5:30 on the morning of the 7th they were called to bid good-by to the Peary party. "As their boat rowed off," says the author, "they gave three cheers, but not with the hearty ring that I had heard from the same throats before." Three blasts of the whistle and a volley of small arms signalled the "Kite's" departure.

"The signal-bell in the engine-room rang full speed ahead, and in a few minutes we departed from the most northern white settlement on the globe, leaving our companions to face their chosen duty in that almost merciless Arctic climate."

We shall here take leave of this portion of Dr. Keely's recital, to which we have necessarily done scant justice, merely adding that the return voyage was rich in incident and in scientific results, and that the "Kite" reached St. John's safely August 22, 1891.

Shortly after the return of the Academy Expedition a general feeling of uneasiness was



manifest as to the ultimate fate of the Pearys and especially touching their proposed retreat in open boats from McCormick Bay to Upernavik, a distance of over 600 miles. The outcome was that another expedition, headed by Prof. Heilprin, was sent out by the Academy of Natural Sciences, styled the Peary Relief Expedition. The "Kite" was again chartered, and the party left St. John's July 5, 1892, reaching McCormick Bay July 23. As the "Kite" neared the lonely spot where the Pearys had been left to their fate, as it seemed, the year before, the excitement of those on board naturally rose to fever heat. Even sturdy Capt. Pike lost his composure, and kept the air filled with the booming of the little cannon and the shrill shrieks of the steam whistle. Certainly there was room for the gravest anxiety. After moving cautiously shoreward for a time, the man in the crow's-nest reported that he saw a moving speck on the water at the entrance of the bay. The speck was seen, small and black, against the huge white wall of a towering iceberg, but nothing could be made of it except that it was moving toward the vessel.

"Slowly — oh! how slowly to the anxious minds of those on board — the object grew larger and finally took the form of a boat, in which were a number of persons. Then Mr. Dumphy, still in his post at the top of the foremast, sent a spasm of terror into the breasts of the party by shouting in an excited tone: 'By God, sir, they're all huskies (Eskimo men) in that whale boat! They've killed the Peary party!' But he almost instantly set all right by crying joyfully, 'No, they're not, sir; they're waving their arms; they're all right!'"

By this time those on the "Kite's" deck could see for themselves that there were several persons in the boat, and these were soon recognized as a portion of the Peary party who were being rowed by Eskimos.

"The scene on board the 'Kite' was almost beyond description. Sailors not on duty in the rigging yelling, the second mate still in the crow's nest shouted himself hoarse, while the members of the expedition were cheering, shaking hands, and altogether behaving like men bereft of their senses. But the supreme moment came when the boat arrived alongside and Dr. Cook, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Verhoeff climbed up the side of the vessel and sprang on deck. . . . The three men appeared in splendid condition, muscular-looking, deeply tanned by exposure, and, except Mr. Verhoeff, were dressed in full Eskimo costumes — reindeer coat and trousers and seal-skin boots that reached almost to their knees."

It was soon learned that Lieut. Peary and young Astrup, still absent on their inland journey, were expected back daily, and that Mrs. Peary and Mr. Henson were in camp at the head of the bay. On the afternoon of August 5, Prof. Heilprin started upon a well-timed

reconnaissance of the inland ice, and at nine o'clock in the evening Lieut. Peary and his companion were found, within easy distance of the camp, evidently strong, healthy, and not in the least travel-worn.

"It was an awe-inspiring sight, these two men coming out of the great mysterious North, over that frozen terror, whose snows had never been trodden by human foot, alive from that fearful solitude on whose broad expanse life had never before drawn breath. Such was the feeling inspired that the cheering died away, and the silence that followed was oppressive, until Lieut. Peary, coming close, himself broke the spell by exclaiming, 'Well, well, this is Prof. Heilprin. I am glad yours is the first hand I take. So this is the relief party. Well, gentlemen, nothing could have given me greater pleasure.' Then after shaking each heartily by the hand, he continued, 'I have travelled 1300 miles and made a record, and neither of us has had an ache or pain since we left the Red Cliff House.'"

The interval between the arrival in camp of Lieut. Peary and the afternoon of Aug. 23, when the "Kite" started homeward, was spent in further exploration, and later in the search for young Verhoeff. To the latter distressing incident we shall return.

With the triumphant arrival of the "Kite" in Philadelphia and with Lieut. Peary's handsome reception, already chronicled in the press, the reader is probably familiar. One dramatic incident, however, may be cited:

"Among the first to approach Lieut. Peary when the 'Kite' had landed at her wharf was Miss Mattie Verhoeff, the sister of John M. Verhoeff, the missing mineralogist of the North Greenland Expedition. When Lieut. Peary saw her approaching, he took off his hat and bowed. In a moment Miss Verhoeff had made her way to where the Lieutenant stood, and said, 'Lieut. Peary, I want to ask you what has become of my brother?' 'I am sorry to say,' replied the Lieutenant, 'that he is not on board the vessel. He did not return with us.' 'But where is he?' asked the young lady. . . . The Lieutenant gravely expressed his sorrow at the young man's absence. 'Is that all you can say to me?' inquired Miss Verhoeff, her voice quivering. At this point her relatives spoke to her, assuring her that everything that could be had been done for her brother's safety, and suggested that a private interview might be much more satisfactory to her."

At a subsequent interview, Lieut. Peary succeeded in satisfying Miss Verhoeff and her uncle, the Rev. A. W. Keigwin, that everything in his power had been done to find the missing man. Both relatives, however, persist in their belief that Verhoeff is still alive, and regard

\* The scientific results of this tremendous journey so happily accomplished, and the conclusions deduced from Lieut. Peary's data and observations, are given in the Appendix to the present volume; and it is due to the plucky American explorer to add that his success would seem to have opened a new era of polar enterprises. No less than three Arctic expeditions are already projected for next year.

the evidence of his death as inconclusive. This opinion seems to be held by some members of the exploring party also. We may now give a brief summary of the facts in this interesting case.

Some three months before the departure of the "Kite" on her first voyage to the North, and while the early preparations were yet going forward, Lieut. Peary received a letter dated at San Francisco and signed by John M. Verhoeff, in which the writer, a young man of twenty-five, proposed joining the party. Touching his qualifications, he gave about the following statement:

"Can go several days without nourishment, and can endure as severe cold as an average man. As an instance, Dec. 1, 1890, at Portland, Ore., I swam across the Willamette River and back in sixteen and a half minutes, the temperature of the water being 70 degrees C. or 44 1-2 F. . . . Spent several years at an eastern university, and think I could be of material assistance to you in your trigonometrical calculations and determination of minerals by blowpipe analysis. Can walk forty miles per day on an average road, and have walked sixty; find no trouble in sleeping out of doors."

The writer also offered to pay part of the general expenses, and stated that he had thought of getting to the North on a whaler, if no other means offered. Verhoeff's account of himself has since been fully verified, and several instances of his singular intrepidity, endurance, and determination, are cited. After some further correspondence Verhoeff's offer was accepted, and when the "Kite" sailed he accompanied the expedition as its accredited Mineralogist and Meteorologist. When Lieut. Peary started with Astrup on his inland journey Verhoeff was left behind with Mrs. Peary and the rest, chiefly, as the Lieutenant says, because he was the only one who was capable of making meteorological observations at Red Cliff House (the winter camp) in a scientific manner. As stated, it was in the interval between Lieut. Peary's return from the interior and the final homeward voyage of the "Kite" that Verhoeff disappeared. Shortly before the date set for sailing Lieut. Peary had started with Mrs. Peary, Mr. Verhoeff, and some Eskimos, on a trip to the head of Inglefield Gulf, and while there Verhoeff obtained permission to go to the Five Glacier Valley for minerals, saying that he would require but two days for the work. He carried with him three pounds of pemmican, a revolver with fifty cartridges, and his geological hatchet and a bag. A few hours later he met Mr. Gibson, who was hunting in the valley, and told him that he was going to collect minerals, and would be gone two days.

Six hours after this meeting he returned unexpectedly, and this time told Mr. Gibson that as his absence would probably be four days instead of two, "not to wait for him, but to return to camp, and at the expiration of that time to send him a kajak and he would come home in that." This is the last that is positively known of John M. Verhoeff. A detailed account is given by our author of the search for him prosecuted fruitlessly for several days. On the sixth day of the search, after Five Glacier Valley had been thoroughly scoured, it was resolved to explore the great glacier at the head of Robertson Bay, Lieut. Peary's party taking the south side and Prof. Heilprin's the north side. This was at 10.30.

"About three hours later the two parties met in the middle of the great glacier, and Lieut. Peary's sad face presaged unwelcome news. In a few words he related that traces had been found by Mr. Gibson of Mr. Verhoeff, which indicated that unfortunate man's almost certain death. The first signs were footprints, undoubtedly Mr. Verhoeff's, and, according to the unanimous opinion of the Eskimos who followed them up, they had been made on or about the same day he had been last seen by Mr. Gibson. These footprints led along the south shore of Robertson Bay, and were sometimes imprinted in mud and sometimes on the foot ice."

In the vicinity were found, neatly piled upon a rock, a number of minerals showing marks of the hammer, and here and there the blue from a pemmican can, scraps of paper, a bit of string, etc., while just above a neighboring slope whose surface bore marks of recent disturbance, Verhoeff's footsteps were again identified and traced up the side of the south lateral moraine towards an awful crevasse, and here all traces of him were lost. As Lieut. Peary says in his report: "He was traced by his footsteps to the edge of a cleft in a towering glacier. Then he was given up, after careful search in every direction made further effort futile."

A word as to these crevasses. They are ice-chasms of unknown depth, tremendous glacier-fractures yawning a hundred feet or more below the surface, and the more treacherous from the snow-bridges that span them. These bridges, of the color of the abutting ice, cover the top of the crevasse, hiding it, and tempting the wayfarer to certain destruction. For whether the snow-bridges be a foot thick, or six, they are equally perilous; and sooner or later the unfortunate who tempts them must plunge into the abyss below.

Such, it is surmised, was the fate of Verhoeff. Lieut. Peary thinks there is one chance in a thousand that he is still alive; and to meet

this chance a year's provisions were "cached" for him at Cape Robertson. Some hold that for Verhoeff the Peary Expedition was but a shift for getting to Greenland—as the whaler would have been—and that he is now pursuing his researches independently, according to an original plan. Certainly there were points in his character and conduct, carefully detailed in the present volume, to foster the hope that John M. Verhoeff may yet turn up at Upernavik with tidings that shall make him the hero of Arctic voyagers.

E. G. J.

#### EPISODES OF MASSACHUSETTS HISTORY.\*

Mr. Charles Francis Adams's three essays on "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History" ought to interest every American citizen. Although they are records of local history and tradition, they show the beginnings of the institutions which have done most for the things in American life of which Americans are proud. The first Episode shows how Boston was settled. The second is a picture of one of the most exciting controversies in the early history of New England. The third is a masterly description of the growth and life of a New England town.

In the "Settlement of Boston Bay" we see already begun the little colonies of which the centres are Plymouth and Salem. Between them lay the open harbor—overlooked by accident—which, because of its natural advantages, was in the course of two centuries to absorb the commerce of New England. At Salem were the Puritans. At Plymouth were the Pilgrims. And lying between was Boston Harbor, from which were going and coming "the old planters"; adventurers, religious and profane; soldiers of fortune of various nationalities; pirates; privateers; would-be settlers; men seeking for gold; "churchmen" with royal grants and the Book of Common Prayer. Some of those men made attempts at permanent settlement. Their history may be traced in royal grants, in records of commercial companies, in personal correspondence; but many of them were mere soldiers of fortune who left only vague memories and traditions. Mr. Adams has followed the trail of those early settlers of Boston who left a "scent," with almost uner-

ring patience and sagacity. Miles Standish appears upon the scene, a doughty little warrior, described by rivals on Cape Ann as "a little pot soon hot." We see something of John Endicott of Salem, the man whom Winthrop superseded and eclipsed. Winthrop was the greater man in breadth of thought and culture, with royal favor to back him. Endicott submitted to the inevitable, but he never removed his hand from the shoulder of Winthrop. Winthrop governed more or less, but Endicott guided. Had it not been for his stalwart, honest bigotry, Winthrop would never have escaped the perils of the second Episode, the "Antimonian Controversy." Among these men we see the graceful forms of Sir Harry Vane, the bright young diplomat and statesman; and Lady Arabella Stewart, a gleam of romance in striking contrast to the rigid standards of Puritanism. The traditions of Boston give us the names of Maverick, who kept open house on Noddle's Island; Blackstone, the scholar and recluse, who brought his books and studious habits, to live the life of a hermit; Thomas Morton, the hero and the victim of the jollity of "Merry Mount"; Saltonstall, the founder of a line of scholars unbroken to this day; and many others, small and great, dignified and grotesque, who will remain for all time types of the founders. Mr. Adams shows us these people as they lived, and connects their fortunes in such a way as to give us with more accurate detail, in smaller space, a clearer outline than we have had before of things as they were. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, his son Robert, his cousin Thomas, and his nephew William, are here for the first time presented with due regard to the authority with which they came, the parts they played, the obstacles they placed in the way of Pilgrim and Puritan, and their downfall and exit from the history of New England. At Salem, Roger Conant had been succeeded by John Endicott, who was now set aside by Winthrop. He, coming over with seventeen ships and a colony of a thousand or more men, women, and children, found the little colony at Salem reduced to despair. More than eighty had died in the winter before by some epidemic disease. Those who remained were too weak to thrive upon coarse food, and they had no other. There was nothing here to tempt the gentlemen and ladies who accompanied Winthrop, and they pushed along to Boston, transferred the seat of government to Charlestown, and took possession in the name of the king.

The second Episode is one of the two in

\* THREE EPISODES OF MASSACHUSETTS HISTORY: The Settlement of Boston Bay, The Antimonian Controversy, A Study of Church and Town Government. By Charles Francis Adams. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.



which, as Mr. Adams says, New England lost her head. It is quite impossible for anyone now to draw accurately the picture of Boston at that time. Whatever view we take, we find facts which are inconsistent with it. Human nature, as we know it under the forms of modern culture, gives us no standard by which to measure the thoughts, emotions, and actions of men and women in the early days in Boston. Here were about two thousand ladies, gentlemen, freemen, and servants, with the proper proportion of magistrates, and more than the necessary proportion of ministers of high education and ability. In this little community such strange things happened, that, after all has been said, we feel sure that we have not yet come to any clear knowledge of the modes of thought and feeling which to these men and women seemed reasonable and right. Mr. Adams has set the stage for us with rare skill and with a most praiseworthy determination to state the facts as they are. In another place he says: "In our early New England scenes the real facts are good enough, strong enough, and picturesque enough, for anyone, be he historian, poet, or painter. They certainly have not yet been, nor are they likely soon to be, improved upon." They can be improved upon only by following the lead of Mr. Adams and attaining to a more full knowledge of the facts and some new power of interpreting strange manifestations of human nature. Mr. Adams does not wholly succeed in clearing up the mystery, but he does write a story which excites the imagination of the reader like one of Shakespeare's dramas. Ann Hutchinson was either one of the greatest women that America has ever produced, or else, falling much short, she exerted an influence such as no woman of small intellectual power ever exerted before. She, alone, a stranger and a woman, came into this town of Boston when it contained two thousand people, and in a short time held all except a few of the ministers, John Winthrop and a few of the laymen, as in the hollow of her hand. She shook the government of the Colony, and nearly overturned it. She interfered with the course of the Pequot war. She sat up one minister and pulled down another. She led Sir Harry Vane a captive to her liberal ideas of religion, and when Winthrop became governor in the place of Vane she stripped him of his guard of halberdiers, and was the acknowledged leader in the civil, religious, and social affairs of the Colony. Had not John Endicott, that grim old Puritan,

been watching affairs from his home in Salem, and had he not brought his iron will to bear, Puritanism would have died out of Boston at the beginning. For this Ann Hutchinson, as Mr. Adams clearly shows, was "the prototype of the modern transcendentalist." The movement started by her did not stop until it put the principles of religious toleration into the constitutions of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and sowed the seeds of Unitarianism and modern Transcendentalism. Even the modern theory of Woman's Rights had its first illustration in her career. Gradually Puritanism, braced for its work by John Endicott, recovered its nerve, resumed the place of power, brought Ann Hutchinson to trial, treated her with exceeding harshness, banished her from the Colony, and sent her out into the wilderness, where at the hands of the Indians she died. The hatred, the harshness, the cruelty of these men are incredible. Mary Dyer, the companion of Mrs. Hutchinson, they hung, and her dust makes now some unknown part of Boston Common. Mr. Adams dislikes the Puritan magistrates and ministers exceedingly, and yet he dislikes Mrs. Hutchinson even more, and therefore he underrates her intellectual power and moral force. He is not quite consistent with himself, for he gives us his own verdict, which is always against his heroine, and at the same time so honestly tells the story that he excites our sympathy and admiration for her. According to him she was a feminine enthusiast who used her feminine ingenuity to make herself disagreeable to her opponents. She craved excitement. She was ambitious, "a female enthusiast, politician, and tease." The cause of disturbance was a "quarrel in a vestry," of which the occasion was the fact "that Mrs. Hutchinson, like many other women before and since, did not fancy her minister." Taking the other side of the case, we find that she was popular, first because of her "spirit and skill as a nurse and adviser" to her sex, by nature gentle and sympathetic, having in a large degree that gift called "magnetism"; that she was able to match the best men of the Colony in debate, quick-tongued, and of a wonderful endurance; that she was the leading spirit in the social life of the Colony, "in fact, a born social leader"; that even the ministers resorted to her for advice, and governors yielded to the power of her thought. To explain the awful hatred of her enemies it is necessary to estimate fairly the power she wielded. Possibly to some of our readers it will not be taken



for disparagement of Mrs. Hutchinson to say that "she might perhaps not inaptly be termed the great prototype of that misty school," the transcendentalists of New England. Evidently in the mind of Mr. Adams this fact tells against her; but Ann Hutchinson, small or great, clearly belonged to the school, and was in many respects the equal, of Margaret Fuller and Ralph Waldo Emerson. From that point of view a new chapter will some day be written.

The third Episode needs no praise and calls for no adverse criticism. Entitled "A Study of Church and Town Government," it is simply a model of historic research and composition. It is a story of a small town in New England, described during its life of two hundred and fifty years, in which it passed from the condition of a small parish, in which the minister was the first landholder, to the state of a modern city. But it is not the story of a town alone. It is also the history of an institution. For those who are making history in the West and South, this third episode may properly become a handbook of history. In part because he is dealing with the history of his own family, the Quineys and the Hoars, he gives us some of the elements of goodness and greatness in the founders of New England, which are somewhat obscured in the other stories. Calm, strong, and temperate throughout, he leads us with wonderful skill to the right point of view. Some of the facts cited in regard to the morality of New England may serve to modify our belief as to its grimness. Where so much New England rum was consumed, there must have been some merriment. John Adams found the social life of Quincy intolerably dull, hence the erroneous conclusion that all life there was dull. But John Adams had other interests and plans too large for the little town. He who has had personal experience of rural life, with a liking for it, will not believe that it could have been necessarily so dull in a country town near the sea, with forests full of game and streams filled with fish, with a beautiful landscape, and enough to do in carving out a fortune or gaining a living from a not unfruitful soil.

It has been inevitable that all historians should have concerned themselves mostly with the "sacred history" of New England. Mr. Adams has not wholly freed himself from the tradition. The profane history of New England is yet to be written. These two thousand people in Boston, and their descendants, had adventures not recorded, resources not al-

ways revealed to the ministers, and qualities which, because they were simply human, do not figure in any ecclesiastical episode. Among the children of the godly founders was the usual proportion of the unregenerate. Their doings ought, if possible, to have a long chapter in some future history. The materials are not wanting, and when gathered and assorted they will relieve the "sacred history" of New England somewhat by gleams of pathos, heroism, comedy, and humor, which will show these people after all to have been human.

GEORGE BATCHELOR.

#### RECENT LITERATURE ON CURRENCY AND TAXATION.\*

Mr. Robert Giffen, author of "The Case against Bimetallism," is probably the ablest debater that has attacked the bimetallic admissions of the Report of the British Gold and Silver Commission. He represents the great capitalist and financial interests, and stands for economic optimism and *laissez-faire*. His book is full of close reasoning and is not marred by dreary statistical tables, though sometimes one wishes the author had backed his sweeping statements with figures. Mr. Giffen affects the "administrative nihilism" of Mr. Spencer, and denies that governments have the right to undertake bimetallism. The task of the state is to certify coins. Anything beyond that is stigmatized as "meddling with the coinage." He rejects the doctrine that it is a function of the state to keep the money-standard stable. In view of the Spencerian conception of government as the organ of justice among men, this extreme position seems a little inconsistent. The author appears wholly to disregard the colossal injustice wrought against the debtor class by the present appreciation of the standard. He nowhere makes a direct allusion to it.

Mr. Giffen contrasts an "automatic" with

\* THE CASE AGAINST BIMETALLISM. By Robert Giffen. London: George Bell & Sons.

CHEAP MONEY. New York: The Century Co.

EQUITABLE TAXATION. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

THE FREE TRADE STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND. New revised edition. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.

THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1833. Palo Alto, Cal.: The Leland Stanford Junior University Press.

TAXATION AND WORK. By Edward Atkinson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE FARMER'S TARIFF MANUAL. By Daniel Strange. ("Question of the Day.") New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

a "managed" currency, and declares the latter a departure from the Free-trade principle — a form of Protection, in fact. The incompetency of Parliaments is contrasted with the trustworthiness of Nature, and the conclusion is reached that geology, not government, had better regulate the circulating medium. He sees no difference between an attempt to fix the price of gold and silver and the many unsuccessful attempts to fix the price of other commodities, and of labor. The obvious retort is that government affects the market price, not by fixing a mint price merely, but by using its money demand to support that price. Government as controlling the demand for money has far more power over it than over commodities.

It is interesting to note how the wild statements of American writers are often met by the admissions of their English fellow-monometallists. The demonetization of 1871-73 is often belauded. Mr. Giffen deems it, in Germany's case at least, a mistake. The appreciation of the gold standard has been repeatedly denied. Our author grants that it has risen twenty-five per cent in fifteen years. Bimetallism is to many a bugaboo of cheap money. He doubts if bimetallism would check the fall in prices sufficiently to be worth while. Let the "flood-of-silver" men read: "The permanent tendency must be for prices to fall, and whether there is one metal in use or two metals in use can have no effect whatsoever on this permanent tendency." Mr. Giffen's prophecy that "the attempt to force bimetallism on the mercantile and banking world of this country would produce an instant revolt" is very significant. The book may be counted on to brace the gold advocate and to toughen the fibre of the dissenting bimetalist.

Of a different stamp is the little volume containing the "Century" magazine articles on "Cheap Money." These articles have been handled so leniently on account of their good intentions that a word as to their quality may not be out of place. The "Century" economist gravely lays down the principle of socialism, *i. e.*, that cost confers value. In view of the well-known power of monopolies to fix the exchange values of goods simply by manipulating supply, this statement seems surprising. We are next told that cheap money means high prices, and then we are assured that with cheap money the wage-worker "still receives the same number of dollars as wages, but each dollar buys less than it did before." It would be in-

teresting to know why cheap money should not inflate the price of labor as well as the prices of other things. The fact is, a laboring man receiving and spending his dollars on the same market has but little concern with the question of cheap money. The farmer, we are told, would suffer in the same fashion as the laborer. Of course prices of farm produce would not rise with cheap money. In fact, it appears from this genteel clap-trap that the high prices attending cheap money affect only those things which the readers of the "Century" buy, and never the commodities they sell.

"In the end the farmer would find that . . . his every effort to gain relief through legislation which promised to make 'money plenty' had the same result, — namely, to put him more helplessly in the power of men whose chief business it is to speculate in money."

Strange that these speculators should fight with tooth and nail every plan tending to arrest the steady appreciation of the dollar! The following need no comment:

"Rich men do not lend money; they borrow it." "The true 'people's money' is the best money; that is the money which will buy the most of what every man needs." "All authorities agree that the silver of the world would be dumped almost in a body upon us" — with free coinage.

It is strange that a great magazine should allow such quackery to creep into it. Be that as it may, it is time that experts should show up such attempts of cant to masquerade as economics. Clap-trap wherever found deserves no mercy.

"Equitable Taxation" entitles a slender volume containing the best six essays submitted for a prize offered by "Public Opinion" for the best essays on the changes necessary to secure an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation in the United States. The essays are by young men, and are brief (under 3000 words), condensed and pointed. Wisely, they fight shy of federal taxation, and address themselves mainly to state and local taxation. The writers seem to concur in condemning our inquisitorial hunt for personal property and our effort to equalize local real-estate assessments. They agree that what the county, township, town, or city requires after getting such licenses, rents, and franchise taxes as may be practicable, should be raised by real-estate taxes. The state, on the other hand, should not tax real estate, but should reach personal property by means of corporation taxes, inheritance duties, income taxes, rents, etc. In this substantial agreement lies the significance of the book. While drawing liberally from the writings of

Ely, Seligman, and other students of local taxation, and attempting no original scientific discussion, the book will do good work in shaking up some of the cherished dogmas of the average man.

Few books can one commend more heartily than Mr. M. M. Trumbull's on "The Free Trade Struggle in England." Though written by an ardent thorough-going free-trader, it will interest and fascinate free-traders, tariff reformers, and protectionists alike. It is not strange that it has reached a second edition, for few books touching economics draw one on with such attraction. It is difficult to put the volume down until it is finished. The rise and triumph of the free-trade movement in England is dramatized with a playwright's skill. The crisp, nervous chapter titles—"At the Zenith," "Nearing the End," "At Last, Famine"—reveal the merit of the author's style. The narrative has a life and a "go" that is rare, coupled with a finish that reminds one of McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." The purpose of the book is not hidden, and every phase of the English struggle yields its moral to our own tariff controversy. The brilliant epigrams are too many to overlook.

"Had the English arguments for Protection been preserved in Mr. Edison's phonograph, the unwinding of the machine would not have more faithfully reproduced them than they have been reproduced by the American protectionists in the debates in Congress."

Of postponement, he says:

"Perhaps the most insidious enemy to every reform is that valueless concession which agrees to the principle of it, and regrets that the present 'is not the time.'"

Economic absolutism is rarely better put than in these words:

"But the laws of political economy cannot be bent to suit the differences of latitude and longitude."

In view of its "home labor" argument, he represents "Blackwood's" as maintaining that

"Sinbad the sailor moved about more freely and comfortably than he otherwise could because he carried on his broad shoulders the old man of the sea."

Again:

"In vain and tiresome gyrations the Protectionists of old whirled round and round, trying to give special aid to some callings without injuring others."

The sweeping philosophy of *laissez-faire* is condensed into an epigram:

"Government can create nothing; and if it pours a cupful of prosperity upon this trade or that one, it must dip it up from the common fund of prosperity erected by the labor of all the rest of the people."

Of a debate:

"With that speculative wonder which moves us as we roam through the great national museums of Europe

and gaze on the mummies of old Egypt, we wander through the mazes of this debate and look upon the mummified theories of 'Protection'." "It is often said that our much-vaunted American system of Protection is an emigrant from England, but that is a mild and gentle way to describe it. Literally, it is a convict expelled from England by sentence of transportation for life."

Henry George will enjoy this tidbit:

"As a rule the English landlord has no higher claims than a cut-worm to be called an agriculturist."

Retaliatory duties are "The long-eared wisdom of biting off your nose to spite your face." The government "had become tired dry-nursing all the wheezy 'interests' that claimed its legislative charity."

*Inter folia fructus!* The young university on the Pacific Slope has already borne literary fruit, and this time it is found between the leaves of Prof. Orrin Leslie Elliott's "Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789-1833." This is a piece of patient, painstaking, scholarly work, that has long needed doing. Broad-minded men on both sides will welcome this new aid in extinguishing the tariff liar. It needs some continence to become a colorless medium for other men's thoughts—to report the battle without taking sides; but Prof. Elliott has kept throughout the objective point of view. The book merits and will no doubt enjoy a wide reading.

Mr. Atkinson's book on "Taxation and Work" might be characterized as "Atkinsoniana." It is a series of loosely-articulated essays containing the amateurish dogmatism and the charming exposition with which we are all so familiar. Mr. Atkinson seeks to put Tariff Reform on a new track. He would divert the movement from the "high priori" road to the *via media*. He would enlist the sympathy of Republicans by setting up Protection proper against McKinleyism. In view of a coming surplus, Mr. Atkinson would put raw materials and partly manufactured articles on the free list. This would unfetter our manufactures and swell our volume of exports. Ultimately the tariff wall around our manufactures should be taken down and free trade declared with all the world.

A strange farmer is Farmer Strange, author of "The Farmers' Tariff Manual." If the average farmer displayed equal intelligence and acumen, there would be no agricultural depression. The book is a slashing indictment of protection, in popular style and abounding in facts and figures. It examines the "Theories of Protection," "History of Protection," and



"Practical Results of Protection." The argument is thrown into the form of lively comment on tariff texts culled from the utterances of protectionist statesmen. The manual is a magazine of ammunition for the controversialist.

EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.

Cornell University.

#### FICTION IN FOREIGN PARTS.\*

A Russian novelist heretofore little familiar to English readers is introduced to the public by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's admirable translation of "Prince Serebryani." Count Alexis Tolstoi, the author, was born in 1817 and died in 1875. His life was mainly spent in the occupancy of various military, diplomatic, and court positions. He wrote both prose and poetry, and is best known by the historical novel here translated, and by a dramatic trilogy entitled "Boris Godunoff." This trilogy has also been translated by Mr. Curtin, who promises to publish it if the present volume be favorably received. We sincerely trust that its publication may not be long delayed, for the work has great intrinsic value, and Mr. Curtin's workmanship as a translator is far above the ordinary level. It will be remembered that to him we are indebted for our English version of the magnificent historical novels of Sienkiewicz. "Prince Serebryani" is a tale of Ivan the Terrible and his times. This monarch, and the nobleman of the title, are the chief figures in the work, and the generous manly character of the one is finely contrasted with the gloomy fanaticism and bloodthirsty

tyranny of the other. Yet Ivan is not solely depicted as the monster of popular tradition, and human traits may be discerned by a careful study of his sanguinary career. The book offers a faithfully minute picture of old Muscovy in one of the most stirring periods of its history. It shows us the popular customs and beliefs, and the semi-civilized ways, of a race in the birth throes of national consciousness. It deals with horrors because the age dealt with them, and its characters are no carpet-knights of sentimental romance. The language is racy and idiomatic, sometimes too literally reproduced to be wholly intelligible, but always vigorous and productive of dramatic effect. Mr. Curtin's historical introduction is a little confused, but helps us to understand many things that the story alone would not make sufficiently clear to an English reader.

The "Noodlot" of Heer Louis Marie Anne Couperus, translated "Footsteps of Fate" by Mrs. Bell, is a very different sort of work from the author's "Eline Vere," which we reviewed some months ago. The latter is a bright chronicle of modern life in the Dutch capital, realistic in method and abounding in vivid if trivial sketches of society. An element of morbidity is indeed furnished by the heroine, and the story grows more and more tragic towards the end. In "Footsteps of Fate," the feeling is morbid throughout, and all three of the chief characters are of neurotic type. So the hero first murders his friend, and then both heroine and hero take poison and die in one another's arms. It cannot be denied that the author sounds with considerable art the depths of a mind diseased, but his story is as essentially untrue to the facts of life as it is unwholesome in its treatment.

The writer who calls himself "Maarten Maartens" has disappointed us in his latest novel, "God's Fool." The book has all the admirable qualities of its predecessors in the matters of style, minute description, and epigrammatic humor. In these respects, indeed, the author's talent verges closely upon genius, and there is no page of his volume that does not repay careful perusal. But the performance as a whole is unsatisfactory because it deals with an "impossible" subject. The "reine Thor" needs to be surrounded by an atmosphere of mysticism to be impressive; he is in his place in such a work as "Parsifal," or in an Oriental tale, or in a mediæval chronicle, but he does not fit in with the commercial surroundings of a modern Dutch town, and does not

\* PRINCE SEREBRYANI: An Historical Novel of the Times of Ivan the Terrible and of the Conquest of Siberia. By Count Alexis Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Jeremiah Curtin. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

FOOTSTEPS OF FATE. By Louis Couperus. Translated by Clara Bell. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

GOD'S FOOL: A Kooptad Story. By Maarten Maartens. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE RETURN OF THE O'MAHONY. By Harold Frederic. New York: Robert Bonner's Sons.

THE GREAT SHADOW. By A. Conan Doyle. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE TOWER OF TADDEO. By Ouida. New York: Hovendon Co.

UNDER PRESSURE. By the Marchesa Theodoli. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE CHATELAIN OF LA TRINITÉ. By Henry B. Fuller. New York: The Century Co.

THE MONK AND THE HANGMAN'S DAUGHTER. By Ambrose Bierce and Gustav Adolph Danziger. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN. By A. M. London: Walter Scott.



lend himself to the methods of modern realism, even when the realism is as genuine and wholly admirable in its way as is that of the present author. Viewed in the cold clear light of fact he is simply an idiot, and, as such, commands pity to the exclusion of the nobler forms of sympathy. The hero of "God's Fool" receives, when a boy, a blow upon the head which deprives him of sight and hearing, and so deranges his mental faculties that he remains a child all his life. The author tries to make of this unfortunate accident a blessing by persuading us that in being thus shut out from the external world the child is free to develop a spiritual character of the greatest moral beauty. But psychology is against the author's plan, and all the tender care which he lavishes upon his monstrous creation does not reconcile us to its acceptance. Aside from the portrayal of this character, the book is such a study of men and manners as few living writers are capable of making. The story, too, is told with admirable constructive art up to the final tragic episode, but that, we confess, we have not been able to understand at all. If the author intends us to believe that Hendrik was killed by his brother Hubert, he is guilty of an unpardonable piece of mystification. And if he intends anything else, we are unable to state what it is. In a group of four little apologues, prefixed to the volume as texts, we are obscurely given to understand something of the author's philosophy. The apologue of the naturalist seems to be that we must take man as he is; of the logician, that too much zeal for shaping things as we would have them may result in failure as well as injury to ourselves; of the poet, that it is our own fault if, in pursuit of an ideal, we are blind to the possibilities of actual existence. The fable of the satirist is so characteristic of the author that we leave it to speak for itself: "There was a man once—a satirist. In the natural course of time his friends slew him, and he died. And the people came and stood about his corpse. 'He treated the whole round world as his football,' they said, indignantly, 'and he kicked it.' The dead man opened one eye. 'But always toward the goal,' he said."

Mr. Harold Frederic has been favorably known for several years as the author of novels dealing with American life, and remarkable for their careful workmanship and faithful study of certain types of character. But Mr. Frederic's previous performance has not prepared us for "The Return of the O'Mahony,"

a novel so different from the others both in subject and treatment that we find it difficult to admit its production by the same hand. It has a complicated and original plot, and is rapid in action, while Mr. Frederic's other stories are inclined to be both simple and conventional in treatment; its exciting succession of episodes is also in striking contrast to the sedate and somewhat philosophical movement of its predecessors. The contrast in theme is also marked, for it is mainly a story of Irish life and character, depicted with an insight with which we find it difficult to credit an American writer. We almost seem to be reading a novel by Charles Lever, although a novel without the element of rollicking humor that is never wholly absent from the Irishman's pages. The O'Mahony, it should be stated, is a bogus one; an American soldier who learns of an Irish estate of which the ownership is about to lapse, and who boldly takes possession under the family name. This Arthur Orton of fiction is more successful than the famous Claimant, for his imposture is not discovered, and he enjoys his stolen possessions to the end. The story is one of surprisingly varied interest, and never allows the attention to stray. It is not often that so welcome a novel is found among the host of paper-covered fictions that issue weekly from the press. We can recommend it with a good conscience.

Dr. Doyle's story of "The Great Shadow" is hardly more than a novelette in size, but it deals with one of the greatest of historical events, with the final overthrow of Napoleon and the end of the great European war. The author even takes us to Waterloo, which is a rash venture for any novelist after Hugo and Stendhal. The "great shadow" of the title is, of course, the shadow that Napoleon cast over Europe. The chief character of the story is the French refugee—one of Napoleon's officers—who finds shelter on a Scotch farm during the Elba period, and who takes with him, on departure, the heroine of the tale. The story is spirited and interesting, and often suggests the manner of Mr. Blackmore's "Springhaven."

As every confirmed novel-reader knows, there are two distinct Ouidas. One of them is a writer of highly-seasoned tales of English and continental society, tales for which no extravagance is too unbounded, no sensational feature too morbid or meretricious. The other Ouida is the writer of prose idyls so exquisite in sentiment, so tender in feeling, and so graceful in

style, that they almost deserve the name of classics. The first of these writers was responsible for "Strathmore" and "Chandos"; the second has given us "Signia" and "A Leaf in the Storm." Sometimes, as in "Wanda" and "Under Two Flags," the composition shows marks of both hands, but as a rule they are kept fairly distinct. "The Tower of Taddeo," Ouida's latest novel, is a book that illustrates the higher and more poetic aspect of the author's singular literary gift. It is a graceful story of the Florence that she loves so well, and has many an incidental note of scorn for the modern inheritors of that fair city's fame, who scruple not to defile and to destroy the beauty bequeathed by the centuries, but held by no means now as a sacred trust. There are many suggestions of "Romola" in this story, for its interest centres about a great scholar and antiquarian, living, like the creation of George Eliot's genius, with a beautiful and devoted daughter. The story is almost too pathetic at times, for it pictures the triumph of mean selfishness over generosity and devotion to ideal ends. One need not be a professed bibliophile to shed a tear over the fate of the Dante codex, or be held unduly sentimental because sharing the grief of the scholar's daughter at the demolition of the beloved tower in which her tranquil life had been spent.

"Under Pressure" is a story of modern Rome, and is very fittingly dedicated to Mr. Marion Crawford, who has done his best work in the portrayal of just such scenes and characters as the present writer has chosen for her canvas. Of a task similar to that so successfully performed in the "Saracinesca" series of novels, the Marchesa Theodoli has not unsuccessfully acquitted herself, although her work is stiff-jointed when compared with the easy flexibility of Mr. Crawford's, and somewhat lacking in color and richness. But the patrician type of character that she presents in the persons of Prince and Princess Astalli is essentially that of the Saracinesca, and is evidently described from something more than hearsay. The contrast between the old and the new generation is distinctly brought out, and the obvious lesson of the book is that tradition and custom, however held as sacred, must give way to the influences of a changed environment. The two daughters of the Astalli have been trained with all care in the good old ways of patrician Rome, yet they are essentially of the new age, and it needs but the

slightest external impulse to arouse them to self-expression and self-assertion. The parents are possibly represented as a trifle too heartless to be strictly human, and they seem to consent more readily than consistency would require to an alliance with a liberal family, however wealthy and noble; but, admitting these slight defects, the plot is skilful in construction, and sufficiently provided with human interest. There are many indications that the writer is a literary beginner, and, for such, her work gives much promise.

One must not expect to find much of a story in "The Chatelaine of La Trinité." This book, like Mr. Fuller's previous production, depends almost entirely for interest upon its style, its allusiveness, and its suggestive way of touching, with the faintest possible tinge of satire, upon scenes and objects dear to the artist and the traveller. One who has never set foot in Lucerne, or Salzburg, or Verona, will find little charm in the chapters devoted to those charmed spots, for it is the writer's constant care to shun the explicit, and to provide only the faint side-lights of fancy as an illuminant. As for the presumably human figures that flit from scene to scene in his pages, they have only the suggestion of flesh and blood; they are little more than personified abstractions, and, without frequent reference to the titles that so aptly designate them, the reader would find it difficult to keep them distinct. Mr. Fuller's style is a carefully elaborated product, refined almost to preciousness, and a trifle monotonous, yet often admirable in its quiet grace. With the right kind of mental and moral preparation, one may extract considerable subdued satisfaction from this highly-finished piece of literature, but it appeals at best to an artificial taste, and to the very limited circle in which such taste is likely to have been developed. Mr. Fuller's manner is essentially his own, although Mr. Henry James probably had something to do with its fashioning.

The story of "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," which is told by the collaboration of Mr. Ambrose Bierce and Mr. Gustav Adolph Danziger, is stated to be based upon a manuscript legend found in the monastery of Berchtesgaden. It is a picturesque and romantic tale of the seventeenth century, with the theme of "Ekkehard," but a different outcome, for the monk of Berchtesgaden does not, like his prototype in Scheffel's immortal pages, resist the allurements of the flesh. The religious mysticism of the story appears a little

forced, and the sensuous note, accented by the accompanying illustrations, makes the composition a trifle unwholesome. The best thing about it is the description of the Königssee and the surrounding mountains as seen with the eyes of the monk, to whom their wild magnificence appeals as symbolical of the wrath and power of the Creator.

The stories comprised in the collection styled "From Australia to Japan" have abundant action of a highly interesting sort. In point of style they leave much to be desired, being written—descriptions no less than conversations—in the sort of educated slang peculiar to globe-trotting Englishmen, a language which mingles the gutter vocabulary with uncouth foreign words of local significance, and, again, with familiar allusions to the classics. Mr. Rudyard Kipling gave vogue to this mode of speech, and the present writer appears to be one of his many imitators. His stories are given a certain distinctiveness by their tinge of socialism, which appears in the most unexpected places, and about which the writer seems to be in earnest. The book displays a lively imagination, and has no slight degree of humorous interest.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Political and military history of the German Empire.*

THE series of volumes entitled "Events of Our Own Time" (Scribner) has received an important accession in Colonel G. B. Malleon's "The Refounding of the German Empire, 1848-1871." Colonel Malleon's work, as a military and diplomatic historian, is always clear, forcible, and almost brilliant, and the subject of his new volume could hardly have fallen into better hands. He begins by summarizing the thousand years' history of the empire founded by Karl the Great, and enters upon his subject proper with the momentous year of 1848. The Danish war, the Austro-Prussian war, and the Franco-German war are the chief episodes in his work, both their political significance and their military conduct being very clearly discussed. The title of the work involves, to our mind, a misconception, for the German Empire of 1871 was in no real sense a revival of the Holy Roman Empire, and the analogy is at best superficial. But this presupposition does not seriously affect the value of the history. The author's characterizations of the great men of the epoch are singularly incisive, especially in the cases of Bismarck, William I., and Louis Napoleon. Of the former he says, voicing the reflections that may now well occupy the mind of the deposed statesman: "Was it for this, he

seems to mutter, that I forced on the war which gave Prussia Schleswig and Holstein in 1864; that I compelled unwilling Austria to declare war in 1866; that, by the freest circulation of exaggerated statements, I roused a bitter feeling in Germany against France, and excited the statesmen, and, above all, the mob of Paris in 1870?—for this, that, the work accomplished, an empire given to the Hohenzollerns, I might be cast aside like a squeezed-out orange? Well might these be his thoughts, for it was he who made possible the task of German unity, though in a manner which will commend itself only to those who argue that the end justifies the means." He who runs may read the moral of Bismarck's career, and of his final crime committed in the spoliation of France after the capitulation. Colonel Malleon is not given to moralizing, but he cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that the stability of the new German Empire was made very uncertain by that initial act of greed which marked its organization. As for Louis Napoleon, these pages reveal him very clearly for the trickster that he was, and the moral is no less obvious in his case than in that of the apostle of "Blut und Eisen." In accounting for the result of the Franco-German war, the author lays less stress than do most writers upon the inefficiency of the French armies, and more upon the blunders of their leaders. He quotes the German officer who said of Wörth: "We were within an ace of losing the battle, but the French did not know it." And he says of Bazaine that, had he been other than he was, "had a genius and a patriot commanded the army in Metz, the issue of the war would, thanks to the universal patriotism of the French nation, have been far different" from what it was. Colonel Malleon appears to us wholly just in his distribution of responsibility for the disastrous result.

*"Books in chains, and other bibliographical papers."* MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY has added the late Mr. William Blades's fugitive essays to "The Book-Lovers' Library" (A. C. Armstrong & Son). Only one of Mr. Blades's "Bibliographical Miscellanies" saw the light before his death, the others appearing posthumously in several magazines. All are now brought together under the title "Books in Chains, and Other Bibliographical Papers." To these Mr. Wheatley adds a brief biographical sketch, by way of introduction, and a very full topical index. Mr. Blades's essays are all so useful to the book-lover and the bibliographer that one cannot help wishing his editor had included in the present collection the three letters in the "Athenæum" of March 16 and 30 and May 18, 1889, on the subject of "Watermarks," instead of giving a mere synopsis thereof. In these letters Mr. Blades laid stress on the importance of watermarks in fixing the size notation of books, but he considered them fallacious evidence as to the place and date of books. To a few readers the most useful paper in the present collection is, perhaps, the one entitled "The Use and Develop-



ment of Signatures in Books," but the essays on "Books in Chains" will interest the general reader. In the town of Wimborne, which still possesses its library of books in chains, "a copy of Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs' was, in bygone days, chained to a desk in the dissenting chapel." A chamber over the sacristy of Wimborne Minster was formerly the treasure-house where the sacramental plate and other valuables were preserved, among them being "two pieces of the real cross, the thigh of St. Agatha, a portion of the crib used by our Saviour when an infant, some hairs from His head, a piece of the alabaster box of Mary Magdalene, a tooth of St. Philip, a bone of Melchizedek, and a thorn from our Saviour's crown." Originally the large collection of books in the church of St. Wallberg at Zutphen, in Holland, were unchained, but being of a religious tendency, they excited the animosity of his Satanic Majesty, who, on several occasions, gained admittance and stole the best of them. There was no doubt about this, for the marks of his cloven feet were found plainly imprinted upon the flagstones, so the books were put in chains sprinkled with holy water. In England, Mr. Blades tells us, not a single chained book is now to be seen in any of the universities, but collections still remain at Hereford, in the Cathedral and "All Saints' Church," in Wimborne Minster, Balton School, Grantham, and Turton. John Selden's books, which were sent to the University Library, Oxford, in 1659, were chained, but the chains were all removed in 1757. A few years ago America just missed acquiring the entire collection of books in chains at All Saints' Church, Hereford. Mr. Stibbs, the London bookseller, purchased the lot for £100 and had them removed to London, chains and all, but the Dean of Windsor refused to sanction the trade and the books were returned, although Mr. Stibbs had completed arrangements for the transfer of the entire lot to an enterprising American bookseller.

*A volume of pleasant and informing essays.*

"UNDER the Evening Lamp" (Scribner) is the inviting title of a collection of essays, by Mr. R. H. Stoddard on various poets,—Hogg, Motherwell, Blake, Hartley Coleridge, etc. The key-note to the volume is sounded in the preface: "I have been more interested," says the author, "in their lives than in their writings, my object being biographical rather than critical, and if I have succeeded in interesting the reader in these outlines of biography, I have done what I tried to do." The most captious reader will acquit Mr. Stoddard of dullness, and the essays, interspersed with bits of delicate comment and appreciation, are rather more than he claims for them. There is a tinge of melancholy noticeable throughout, not always inherent in the theme; and Mr. Stoddard hints in the preface that, "for reasons which do not concern the reader," he leans rather toward the poets who have endured fortune's slings and arrows, than toward those who have borne their laurel gaily. Three or four of the names

treated had certainly no reason to bewail their lot—notably joyous Monckton Milnes, a man who, as Landor aptly said, "warmed both hands before the fire of life." Mr. Stoddard's essays are pleasant reading; and the volume furnishes in compact form facts not easily accessible elsewhere.

*The literature of controverted questions.*

MR. HENRY MATSON'S "References for Literary Workers" (McClurg) is a book not very aptly described by its title. If it were called a "Manual for Debating Societies" or the "Literature of Controverted Questions," one would get a much better notion of its contents. For what Mr. Matson has done has been to select several hundred subjects for debate, to classify them roughly, and to provide each of them with a synopsis of the chief points to be considered, and an extensive list of books and periodicals which may be referred to in the preparation of an argument. In most cases the references given are so varied and so representative of different views that the work must prove of considerable value to many classes of students. One need not, for example, be engaged upon a debate so unprofitable as "Is Browning a greater poet than Tennyson?" to find the Browning and the Tennyson references an exceedingly helpful adjunct to the study of those writers. It was a little absurd to throw all the subjects included into the form of questions for debate, but the essential usefulness of the work is not seriously impaired by this method. The writer's introductions to the subjects discussed are largely made up of labored platitudes, but the bibliographical feature of his work—the only thing of real importance about it—appears to be the product of much conscientious industry. We notice numerous references to THE DIAL among those made to periodical literature, which shows that Mr. Matson has not been neglectful of the best authorities.

*The celebrated "Table-Talk" of John Selden.*

In a beautiful volume just issued by the Clarendon Press, of Oxford, we have an opportunity to judge for ourselves of the quality of the greatly celebrated "Table-Talk" of John Selden, as uttered three hundred years ago. Coleridge is on record as having pronounced the work one with "more weighty bullion sense" in it than he ever found "in the same number of pages of any uninspired writer." "Oh!" he cries, "to have been with Selden over his glass of wine, making every accident an outlet and a vehicle of wisdom!" Dr. Johnson said that it was better than all the *ana* of the Continent. The "Table-Talk" belongs to the last twenty years of Selden's life, covering the years 1634–1654. The present editor, Mr. Samuel Harvey Reynolds, A.M., contributes a useful introduction of eighteen pages, and numerous notes. The subjects are arranged alphabetically, under one hundred and fifty-four headings. Naturally, so miscellaneous a collection varies much in interest. Some of it has to do with



matters of mere research; some with matters of grave consequence at the time, but of little or none now; some have passed into current coin of the realm, as when Selden says of marriage, "Of all actions of a man's life, his marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, 't is most meddled with by other people."

*An acceptable new edition of "The Complete Angler."*

ONE might think a new edition of "The Complete Angler" something of a superfluity, in view of the Prose variety of shapes already given that first of piscatorial classics, but a glance at the edition now added to a lengthy list shows as clearly that there was room for one more. The editor who has this time taken the work in hand is Mr. Edward Gilpin Johnson, whose name has been signed to so many DIAL articles that he needs no introduction to our readers. Mr. Johnson has given the text of Walton intact, but has spared us Cotton's supplement, as well as the technical notes and explanations superadded upon Walton by his successors. And Mr. Johnson has given us, besides an accurate text provided with a note or two where strictly necessary, an introductory essay which is a very charming piece of critical biography. Mr. Johnson has more than once shown himself, in dealing with seventeenth and eighteenth century worthies, to command a touch whose delicacy might be envied him by most writers upon similar subjects, a touch more suggestive of Mr. Dobson than of anyone else, but still distinctly individual. He treats Walton as belonging to the "section of mankind paradoxically styled 'philosophical' because of a natural inability and distaste to philosophize at all," and these words supply the keynote of the editor's disquisition. The publishers (McClurg) of this latest of "Anglers" have made of it a very pretty book, not the least attractive of its features being the side-stamp, which shows us four fishes, with various expressions of expectancy or suspicion, about to dispute for possession of the solitary and friendless worm that has fallen into their midst.

*A useful and readable handbook to western Canada.*

IN "Appleton's Canadian Guide," Part II., we have an accurate and readable handbook to Western Canada. Part I. treated of what may be called Old Canada, stretching from Niagara eastward. Part II. has immeasurably the greater area to cover; but this New Canada, if we except the rich and densely peopled peninsular region of Ontario, is as yet more a land of promise than of fulfilment. What it lacks in legendary and historical associations, however, it more than makes up in the sublimity and strangeness of its landscapes and in the spirit of sanguine enthusiasm that pervades it. Inevitably, such a work as this is a continuous tribute to that great and wisely patriotic railway, the Canadian Pacific, which may be regarded as the maker of Western Canada. The writer of this work, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, has brought to his task

an unusually complete equipment, having been naturalist to the Hayden Survey in the West. He is not only a man-of-letters, but a trained observer and a practical traveller. Not the general tourist only, but the sportsman as well, will find this book an invaluable companion. It is pleasantly illustrated, and supplied with excellent maps; but like its predecessor, Part I., it would be much improved by adequate indexing.

*Alcuin and his place in the history of education.*

THIRD on the list of the "Great Educators" series (Scribner) comes "Alcuin and the Rise of the Christian Schools," by Professor Andrew F. West. Alcuin's place in the history of education is not that of one who has made new contributions to the sum of learning, either by invention or by recovery of what had been lost. Yet he is to be highly esteemed for the invaluable service he rendered as a transmitter and conservator of the learning that was in danger of perishing, and as the restorer and propagator of this learning in a great empire, after it had been extinct for generations. His treatises are not to be judged apart from the environment of his times. That some one should at some time teach the rudiments of learning to barbarous western Europe, and that Alcuin did this and recognized the limitations under which learning would be received, is not so much a proof of mediocrity as of his sagacity. He was not a writer of genius, nor of originality, nor of vast learning, but he was a man of great practical sense, and his educational work holds an important place in the world's history.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

THE name of Grace H. Dodge is a familiar one in connection with the Working Girls' Societies of New York City. Her name now appears as editor of a collection of papers, written by members of one of these clubs, called "Thoughts of Busy Girls" (Cassell). It would be unfair to apply the usual literary standards to such a book, but it will probably have an interest for those to whom it is dedicated,—namely, "the many girls who are co-laborers in factory, shop, office, and home."

THE "Ariel" Shakespeare (Putnam) is the latest of miniature editions of the great poet. Each play has a volume to itself, with an eclectic text, Howard's outline illustrations, leather covers, and a box. The plays are to appear in groups, and the first of these groups comprises seven of the comedies. The typography is clear and pretty, and there are no notes to confuse the reader.

"COLUMBUS and His Discovery of America" is the latest addition to the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science." It comprises orations by Professor H. B. Adams and Professor Henry Wood; a paper on "The First Jew in America," by Prof. M. Kayserling; an account of "Columbus in Oriental Literature," by Dr. Cyrus Adler; a bibliography of the subject, and a list of public Columbian memorials in Europe and America.

OF the new "Dryburgh" edition of Scott's novels (Macmillan), we have received "Waverley," illustrated

by Mr. Charles Green, and "Guy Mannering," illustrated by Mr. Gordon Browne. These volumes will appear monthly until the series is complete, and each volume will have its own special illustrator, with but few repetitions. The same publishers have added the "Christmas Books" to their new popular edition of the best novels of Charles Dickens. The introductions to these volumes, by Mr. Charles Dickens the younger, provide them with a feature of great interest.

THE two series of Brooklyn Ethical Association lectures, on the subjects of "Evolution" and "Sociology" respectively, are now published in companion volumes by Charles H. Kerr & Co. The same publishers send us, under separate covers, one of the lectures in the former volume, "Proofs of Evolution," by Mr. Nelson C. Parshall.

"HYGIENIC Measures in Relation to Infectious Diseases" (Putnam) is a small book of household hygiene by Dr. George H. F. Nuttall. Dr. Charles W. Dalles is the author of a thin volume of allied interest, on the subject of "Accidents and Emergencies" (Blakiston). Both these books ought to be found useful in the family.

VOLUME XLIV. of "The Century," just issued in bound form, is noticeable for the concluding papers on "Italian Old Masters," Señor Castelar's biography of Columbus, Mr. Stedman's Turnbull lectures on poetry, the "Century Series of Pictures by American Artists," Mr. Fuller's "La Chatelaine of La Trinité," and Mr. Van Brunt's papers on "Architecture at the Columbian Exposition."

"COLLOQUIAL French for Travellers" and "Colloquial Italian for Travellers" (Brentano), by Mr. H. Swan, are two thin volumes, one-half of whose pages contain French or Italian words and phrases with their English equivalents, while upon the others we find such specimens of an unknown tongue as the following: "Avvè voo — dae laettr — poorr mwa?" They are intended for people who fondly fancy that the pronunciation of a language may be learned from a book.

VOLUME III. of "Scriptures Hebrew and Christian" (Putnam), edited by Dr. E. T. Bartlett and Dr. John P. Peters, completes that useful work. The greater part of the New Testament is given in this volume, with a text rearranged for purposes of consecutive and connected reading.

THE following volumes of verse must be dismissed with few words of comment. Miss Lucy Larcom's "At the Beautiful Gate" (Houghton) is a dainty volume of religious lyrics free from any taint of sectarianism. Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman's "Little-Folk Lyrics" (Houghton) fairly rivals the similar volume of Mr. R. L. Stevenson. The "Rings and Love-Knots" (Stokes) of Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck are trifles of graceful and delicate workmanship. Mr. Espy Williams, who writes "The Dream of Art and Other Poems" (Putnam), is mechanical in his versification, and not deeply inspired in his song. "Prayers from the Poets" (Revell) is a compilation from many sources. In the "Cameo" series (Cassell), we have a selection from the "Love-Songs of Robert Burns," made by Sir George Douglas; and a group of "Irish Love-Songs," selected by Miss Katharine Tynan.

THE fourth series of "The Best Reading" (Putnam), edited by Mr. Lynds E. Jones, offers a priced and classified list of the most important books published during the last five years in the United States and England. "What I Know about Books and How to Use

Them" (Boston: Earle), by Mr. George C. Lorimer, is a thin volume of suggestions, duly flavored with piety, on the subject of good reading.

THE latest additions to the "Unknown Library" (Cassell) are "Green Tea," a love story by V. Schallenger; "A Splendid Cousin," by Mrs. Andrew Dean; and "A New England Cactus and Other Tales," by Frank Pope Humphrey.

RECENT issues of foreign fiction in English include, "Beyond Atonement" (Worthington), from the German of Frau von Ebner-Eschenbach by Miss Mary A. Robinson; "Nimrod & Co." (Cassell), from the French of M. Georges Ohnet by Mrs. Mary J. Serrano; and "The Naiad," from the French of George Sand by Miss Katherine Berry d'Zéréga (Jenkins).

AN attractive library edition of Dr. Edward Eggleston's famous novel, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," is published by the Orange Judd Company. The author supplies an interesting new preface and some notes on the dialect spoken by the characters. Another new edition is Mr. William Black's "MacLeod of Dare" (Harper) in the popular issue of that writer's novels.

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. R. D. Blackmore has just finished a novel entitled "The Pearly Cross."

Mr. Swinburne has written an ode to be sung at the opening of the Royal College of Music next summer.

"The Private Life of the Romans," by Mrs. Harriet Waters Preston and Miss Louise Dodge, is to be published by Messrs. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

"The Magazine of Art" for January has the opening paper of the series by Mr. Theodore Watts, devoted to the portraits of Tennyson. The article is of very great interest and value.

On the 27th of last month, M. Louis Pasteur celebrated his seventieth birthday. Few men in the history of the world have done so much for their fellows as the great French scientist.

"The American Athenaeum" is the title of a new monthly paper, published by Mitchell's, and devoted to literary interests. The contents are varied, and reviews of books play but a small part.

The Chicago Kindergarten College is now carrying on its sixth annual literary "school," the subject being Shakespeare, and the speakers including Prof. R. G. Moulton and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie.

The best drama on the life and career of Oliver Cromwell sent to the Boston "Commonwealth" during the present year, will be awarded a prize of five hundred dollars, the gift of an anonymous enthusiast.

There are in Asia no less than a score of public libraries, each containing 20,000 or more volumes. The library of Bombay, with 80,000 volumes, and the Tiflis library, with 35,000, stand at the head of the list.

"American Young People," a new monthly for children, is announced to appear the present month. It will "have for its prime object the education of the youth of the nation in the principles of patriotism and true citizenship."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons make the following announcements: "Short Stalks," by Edward North Buxton; "Studies by a Recluse in Cloister, Town, and Village," by Dr. Augustus Jessopp; and "Studies of Travel in Greece and Italy," by the late Professor Freeman.

Signor Giulio Canestrelli, under-librarian of the Victor Emanuel Library in Rome, has published an accurate bibliography of Mazzini's writings, which comprises 558 numbers, Italian and foreign. Only 120 copies of this work have been printed.

M. Charles Wagner's "La Jeunesse" will be published soon, in translation, by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. The book is said to be the exponent of the reaction which has sprung up against the materialism and the realism which have pervaded and degraded French life and literature. M. Wagner addresses himself to youth because in them he finds most clearly reflected the disease of the times, and in them the great hope for the future.

During the winter quarter of the University of Chicago, Professor Knapp will give public lectures on the Basque, Irish, Welsh, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, and Servian languages. Professor Knapp has in preparation the following works: A critical edition of the poem of "The Cid," a "Life of George Borrow," a "History of the Spanish Reformation in the Sixteenth Century," a "History of Spain from the Earliest Period to the Present," and a "Dictionary of the Spanish Language."

The melancholy news has been received from England that Mr. William Watson has become insane. Mr. Watson was one of the most promising of the younger English poets. He has been overpraised of late by injudicious critics, some of whom have made the preposterous suggestion that he be appointed Tennyson's successor as Laureate. Such wild talk as this does distinct harm to the reputation of a man who has shown himself possessed of real talent, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Watson should have been made the victim of this sort of friendly unfriendliness.

The University of Chicago's new "Journal of Political Economy," which will be published quarterly, has just made its initial appearance, under the editorship of Professor Laughlin. It takes rank at once with the similar quarterlies issued under the auspices of Harvard and Columbia. A conspectus of courses in economics offered at the various universities of the country shows Chicago to almost head the list with nearly a thousand hours of lecture and recitation work. The University of Pennsylvania offers a few more hours, while Harvard, Columbia, and Ann Arbor give about three-fourths of the number. The department of Economics is undoubtedly one of the strongest in the new university, and probably the most thoroughly organized. The first University Convocation is set for January 2, and Professor Hermann von Holst will make the address of the evening.

The American publishers of "Joost Avelingh" and "God's Fool" send us the following note personal to the author: "Maarten Maartens is a Dutch country gentleman living in an old château in the wilds of Holland. His neighbors know nothing of his English literary career. To them he is merely one of themselves, only a little more indolent and indifferent to local topics. They cannot understand what he does with his time all day (as he does not shoot), and occasionally, at some social function, a young lady will ask him whether he reads English. He has traveled a good deal, and has lived in France and Germany. It was mere dogged resolve which forced his books into print in English. He chose to write in English so as to have an audience. He sent 'Joost Avelingh' to England

from Holland, and all the big houses it was sent to refused it. Then he published it at his own expense."

Ouida's "The Tower of Taddeo" (reviewed elsewhere in this issue) was not published on the Continent by Baron Tauchnitz, for the reason that the author had sold her rights to Messrs. Heineman & Balestier, who have an "English Library" of their own for Continental circulation. The Leipzig publisher having complained at being thus ignored, the author printed a statement in the London "Times," concluding with these words: "If the general rule of *de mortuis*, etc., prevents the full expression of my views concerning the deceased person whom Mr. Henry James has seen fit to mourn as a Marcellus, I must, in justice to myself and to the little Florentine tale of an old tower, say herein that in the arrangements for its production I was completely overreached by a singularly sharp Yankee." The contract which Mr. Balestier persuaded the author to sign disposes, in a perfectly clear and straightforward way, of all the rights above disputed, and it is difficult to see how Ouida has anyone but herself to blame.

Whittier's eighty-fifth birthday was celebrated, on the 17th of last month, in Brooklyn and Amesbury. At the Brooklyn celebration, a poem was read by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, and an oration delivered by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison. At Amesbury there were addresses by Dr. H. G. Leslie and Mr. James W. Patterson, and original poems by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton and Miss Lucy Larcom. Mrs. Spofford's verses were as follows:

"On heavenly ramparts, loud and clear,  
Shrill, shrill, and sweet, and earthward bounding,  
Glad salutations to their Peer  
To-day the trumpets should be sounding.  
"In many a wide and winding chord  
Such music once before they blew him,  
When he, the trumpet of the Lord,  
Answered, the Lord's breath blowing through him.  
"To-day, through interspace of night,  
Undying dawn and vernal forces,  
Mailed in a whiteness more than light,  
He sings, he springs to song's far sources.  
"Oh, mighty as the battle-blast,  
And soft as wings in summer stealing,  
A great voice on the outer vast,  
What wondrous strains he now is pealing."

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

January, 1893.

Anthropology, Problems of. Rudolph Virchow. *Pop. Sci.*  
Castine, Maine, Story of. E. I. Stevenson. *Mag. Am. History.*  
Christmas on the Pacific. Illus. Phil. Weaver, Jr. *Overland.*  
City Vigilance League, Our. Dr. Parkhurst. *No. Am. Rev.*  
Cola di Rienzo. Harriet Preston and Louise Dodge. *Atlantic.*  
Columbian Celebration of 1792. E. F. de Lancey. *M. A. Hist.*  
Count Diodati. F. D. Thompson. *Magazine Am. History.*  
Currency and Taxation, Recent Books on. E. A. Ross. *Dial.*  
Curtis, G. W., and Civil Service Reform. S. S. Rogers. *Atlan.*  
Education, Higher, in the U. S. Seth Low. *Educational Rev.*  
Elizabeth, Age of. G. G. Hepburn. *Magazine Am. History.*  
English Literary and Municipal Problems. F. Harrison. *For.*  
Extirpation of Tumors, Early. J. W. S. Gouley. *Pop. Sci.*  
Evolution, Organic. Frank Cramer. *Popular Science.*  
Feudal Chiefs of Acadia. Francis Parkman. *Atlantic.*  
Fiction in Foreign Parts. W. M. Payne. *Dial.*  
Fiction, Recent American. Anne Wharton. *Lippincott.*  
Foils and Fencing. Illus. E. Van Schaick. *Lippincott.*  
France, Universal Suffrage in. Senator Macé. *No. Am. Rev.*



Freeman, Edward A. John Fiske. *Atlantic*.  
 French Political Stability and Economic Unrest. *Forum*.  
 Genius and Suicide. C. W. Pilgrim. *Popular Science*.  
 German Socialism and Literary Sterility. F. H. Geffcken. *For*.  
 Gould, Jay, and Socialism. A. T. Hadley. *Forum*.  
 High Schools in New England, Status of. *Educational Rev.*  
 Immigration. George F. Parker and S. G. Fisher. *Forum*.  
 Immigration, Suspension of. W. E. Chandler. *No. Am. Rev.*  
 Industrial Coöperation. David D. Field. *No. Am. Review*.  
 Insomnia and Recent Hypnotics. Dr. Hammond. *N. A. Rev.*  
 Kindergarten Christmas. A. Illus. Nora A. Smith. *Overland*.  
 Labor Organizations in Law. Oren B. Taft. *No. Am. Rev.*  
 Lincoln, Recollections of. Marquis de Chambrun. *Scribner*.  
 Man, Study of. Alexander Macalister. *Popular Science*.  
 Marriage among the Ancient Israelites. *Popular Science*.  
 Massachusetts History, Episodes of. George Batchelor. *Dial*.  
 New York City School System. J. M. Rice. *Forum*.  
 Paris, Proletarian. Illus. Theodore Child. *Harper*.  
 Peary Expedition, The. E. G. J. *Dial*.  
 Peary Relief Expedition, The. Illus. Angelo Heilprin. *Scrib.*  
 Pension Law and its Administration. E. F. Waite. *Harper*.  
 Political Organizations in U. S. and England. *No. Am. Rev.*  
 Poor in Naples, The. Illus. Jessie W. V. Mario. *Scribner*.  
 Religious Discussion, Legitimate. Bish. Coleman. *N. A. Rev.*  
 Rome, A Decorator in. Illus. F. Crowninshield. *Scribner*.  
 Russian Kumys Cure, The. Isabel F. Hapgood. *Atlantic*.  
 Sculpture of the Year. Illus. Claude Phillips. *Mag. of Art*.  
 Sebastopol, Fall of. Wm. H. Russell. *Scribner*.  
 Sea Power, Elements of. Capt. A. T. Mahan. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Silver Problems. Henry Hucks and Henry Bacon. *Forum*.  
 Telescope, Possibilities of the. A. G. Clark. *North Am. Rev.*  
 Tennyson. Illus. Annie Fields. *Harper*.  
 Tennyson Portraits. Illus. Theodore Watts. *Mag. of Art*.  
 Tests on School Children. E. S. Scripture. *Educational Rev.*  
 U. S. History, How to Study. Prof. Chambers. *M. A. Hist.*  
 Vegetable Malformations. Illus. B. D. Halsted. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Velasquez. Illus. Colin C. Cooper. *Lippincott*.  
 Whittier's Birthplace. Miss J. G. Tyler. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Zayder Zee, On the Shores of the. Illus. *Magazine of Art*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, embracing 80 titles, includes all books received by THE DIAL since last issue.]

## ART AND GIFT BOOKS.

Pablo de Segovia, the Spanish Sharper. Translated from the original of Francisco de Quevedo-Villegas. Illustrated with 110 drawings by Daniel Vierge, together with Comments on them by Joseph Pennell and an essay on the life and writings of Quevedo by Henry Edward Watts. Folio, pp. 229, red edges. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vellum, \$20.00.  
 The Ariel Shakespeare. First group, comprising 7 vols., 32mo, gilt top. Illus. by Frank Howard. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each vol., bound in flexible leather, sold separately; per set, \$5.25.  
 The School for Scandal: A Comedy. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Illus. by F. M. Gregory. Sm. 4to, pp. 169, gilt top, uncut edges. Dodd, Mead & Co. In box, \$3.50.  
 Poems by Helen Jackson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 266, gilt edges. Roberts Brothers. In box, \$3.00.  
 The Century Magazine, Vol. XLIV. Illus., 4to, pp. 960, gilt top. Century Co. \$3.00.  
 In Gold and Silver: The Golden Rug of Kermanshah, Wardens of the Woods, A Shadow upon the Pool, and The Silver Fox of Hunt's Hollow. By George H. Ellwanger, author of "The Garden's Story." Illus. by Gibson and others. 16mo, pp. 136, gilt top, uncut edges. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.00.  
 My Little Friends: A Choice Collection of Children's Portraits, with Poems. By E. Heinrichs. Small 4to, pp. 72, gilt top. Lee & Shepard. In box, \$2.00.  
 Deutsche Volkslieder: A Selection from German Folk-songs. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Horatio Stevens White. Illus., 24mo, pp. 324, gilt top, rough edges. Putnam's "Knickerbocker Nuggets." In box, \$1.50.

Voices Populi. (Reprinted from "Punch.") By F. Anstey, author of "Vice Versa." Second series, illus., sm. 4to, pp. 156. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.  
 The Wit and Wisdom of Charles Lamb, with Anecdotes by His Contemporaries. Selected and arranged by Ernest Dressel North. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 267, gilt top, rough edges. Putnam's "Knickerbocker Nuggets." In box, \$1.00.  
 European Pictures of the Year: Being the Foreign Art Supplement to the "Magazine of Art," 1892. Illus., 4to, pp. 96. Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.00.

## BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

St. Nicholas: An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks. Volume XIX., in two parts, sm. 4to. Century Co. \$4.  
 Stories. By Ascott R. Hope. Illus., 12mo, pp. 447. Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.  
 The Moon Prince, and Other Nabobs. By Richard Kendall Munkittrick, author of "Farming." Illus., 12mo, pp. 340. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.  
 Christmas Every Day, and Other Stories. Told for children, by W. D. Howells. Illus., 16mo, pp. 150. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.  
 Where Duty Lies. By Silas K. Hocking, author of "For Light and Liberty." Illus., 12mo, pp. 360. F. Warner & Co. \$1.25.  
 Short History of English Literature for Young People. By Miss E. S. Kirkland, author of "A Short History of England." Illus., 16mo, pp. 398. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.  
 The Conways. By Effie W. Merriman, author of "Pards." Illus., 16mo, pp. 303. Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.  
 The Midnight Warning, and Other Stories. By Edward H. House. Illus., 12mo, pp. 300. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Writings of Thomas Jefferson. Collected and edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Letter-press edition, limited to 750 copies. Vol. I., 1760-1775. 8vo, pp. 498, gilt top, uncut edges. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.00.  
 Letters of Geraldine Endors Jewsbury to Jane Welsh Carlyle. Edited by Mrs. Alexander Ireland, author of "The Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle." Prefaced by a monograph on Miss Jewsbury, by the editor. Large 8vo, pp. 440, uncut. Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.00.  
 Horse Sabbatices: Reprint of articles contributed to "The Saturday Review." By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. Bart. Third series, 12mo, pp. 376. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.  
 Essays and Addresses. By H. P. Liddon, D.D. 12mo, pp. 212, uncut. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.  
 The Complete Angler: or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation. By Isaac Walton. Edited, with an introduction, by Edward Gilpin Johnson. 16mo, pp. 286, gilt top. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00.  
 The Toilers of the Field. By Richard Jefferies, author of "The Gamekeeper at Home." With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 327. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.00.  
 The History of Early English Literature: Being the History of English Poetry from its Beginning to the Accession of King Ælfred. By Stopford A. Brooke. With map, 8vo, pp. 500, gilt top. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.  
 The Real and Ideal in Literature. By Frank Preston Stearns, editor of Von Holst's "John Brown." With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 223. J. G. Cupples Co. \$1.50.  
 English Writers: An Attempt Towards a History of English Literature. By Henry Morley, LL.D. Vol. IX., Spenser and His Time. 12mo, pp. 456. Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.50.  
 Witty, Wise, and Wicked Maxims. With preface by Henri Féné du Bois. 24mo, pp. 162, gilt top. Brentano's. 75 cts.

## HISTORY.

The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., author of "Influence of Sea Power upon History." In 2 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut edges. Little, Brown & Co. \$6.00.  
 Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History. By Sir Henry Parks, G.C.M.G. With portraits, 8vo, pp. 680, uncut. Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.00.



## BIOGRAPHY.

- The Life of William Cowper.** By Thomas Wright, author of "The Town of Cowper." Illus., 8vo, pp. 681, gilt top, uncut edges. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.00.
- Life of Christian Daniel Rauch,** of Berlin, Germany. Drawn from German Authorities, by Ednah D. Cheney, author of "Gleanings in Fields of Art." With portrait and illustrations, 8vo, pp. 331. Lee & Shepard. \$3.00.
- John Wycliff, Last of the Schoolmen, and First of the English Reformers.** By Louis Sergeant, author of "New Greece." Illus., 12mo, pp. 377. Putnam's "Heroes of the Nations." \$1.50.
- General Taylor.** By Oliver Otis Howard, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. With portrait and maps, 12mo, pp. 385, gilt top, uncut edges. Appleton's "Great Commanders." \$1.25.
- Heinrich Heine: His Wit, Wisdom, and Poetry.** Edited by Newell Dunbar, with the essay of Matthew Arnold. Illus., 16mo, pp. 123, silver top. J. G. Cupples Co. \$1.25.
- Life and Times of Bishop White.** By Julius H. Ward. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 200. Dodd's "Makers of America." \$1.00.
- Most Reverend John Hughes, First Archbishop of New York.** By Rev. Henry A. Braun, D.D. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 182. Dodd's "Makers of America." \$1.00.
- Chopin: A Short Account of his Life and Works.** By Edward Francis. 64mo, gilt edges. Brentano's. Bound in flowered silk, 50 cts.
- The Statesmanship of W. H. Seward, as Seen in his Public Career Prior to 1861.** By Andrew Estren. 8vo, pp. 88, uncut. Decorah, Ia., Privately Printed.

## POETRY.

- By the Atlantic: Later Poems.** By I. D. Van Duzee, author of "In the Genesee." 12mo, pp. 484. Lee & Shepard. \$2.00.
- Love-Songs of English Poets, 1500 to 1800.** With notes by Ralph H. Caine. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 280, gilt top, uncut edges. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Lyrics and Ballads of Heine, and other German Poets.** Translated by Frances Hellman. 18mo, pp. 250, gilt top, uncut edges. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Mother, and Other Poems.** By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., author of "A Psalm of Deaths." Sm. 4to, pp. 69, gilt top. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Francis Drake: A Tragedy of the Sea.** By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., author of "A Psalm of Deaths." Sm. 4to, pp. 69, gilt top. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- With Trumpet and Drum.** By Eugene Field. 18mo, pp. 126, gilt top. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
- Rowen: "Second Crop" Songs.** By H. C. Bunner. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 101, gilt top. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- A Book of Day-Dreams.** By Charles Leonard Moore. Second edition, revised, 16mo, gilt top. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.
- Afterglow.** By Frederick Hincley. 18mo, pp. 81. George H. Ellis. 50 cts.

## FICTION.

- Jane Field.** By Mary E. Wilkins, author of "A Humble Romance." With portrait and illustrations, 16mo, pp. 268. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.
- A Daughter of Venice.** By John Seymour Wood. Illus., 16mo, pp. 189, gilt top. Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.25.
- A Princess of Fijl.** By William Churchill. 12mo, pp. 351. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
- Those Girls.** By John Strange Winter, author of "Army Tales." 12mo, pp. 244. Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.
- The Black Carnation: A Riddle.** By Fergus Hume, author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab." 12mo, pp. 316. National Book Co. \$1.25.
- His Grace.** By W. E. Norris, author of "Adrian Vidal." 12mo, pp. 278. United States Book Co. \$1.25.
- Truth in Fiction: Twelve Tales with a Moral.** By Paul Carus. 8vo, pp. 111, gilt edges. Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.00.
- Hanging Moss.** By Paul Lindau, author of "Lace." Tr. from the German, by W. Ayer and Helen Folger. 12mo, pp. 300. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.00.

**The New Eden.** By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, author of "Four Red Nightcaps." 16mo, pp. 258. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.00.

**Buffeting.** By Jeannette Pemberton. 12mo, pp. 239. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.00.

**Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart, and other Tales.** By William Black. New revised edition, 16mo, pp. 215. Harper & Bros. 90 cts.

**A Millbrook Romance, and Other Tales.** By A. L. Donaldson. 16mo, pp. 155. Thomas Whittaker. 75 cts.

## NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

**Lee & Shepard's Good Company Series: Her Friend's Lover,** by Sophie May. 50 cts.

## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

**The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland: Being a Record of Excavation and Exploration in 1891.** By J. Theodore Bent, F.S.A., author of "The Cyclades." With a chapter on "The Orientation and Mensuration of the Temples," by R. M. W. Swan. Illus., 8vo, pp. 376, uncut. Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.00.

**Japan in Art and Industry, with a Glance at Japanese Manners and Customs.** By Félix Régamey; authorized translation by M. French-Sheldon and Eli Lemon Sheldon. Illus., 12mo, pp. 350, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

**Extinct Monsters: A Popular Account of Some of the Larger Forms of Ancient Animal Life.** By Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, B.A., author of "The Story of the Hills." Illus., 8vo, pp. 254, uncut edges. D. Appleton & Co. \$3.

**Evolution: Popular Lectures and Discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association.** 12mo, pp. 400. C. H. Kerr & Co. \$2.00.

**The Evolution of Christianity.** By M. J. Savage. 12mo, pp. 178. George H. Ellis. \$1.00.

**Proofs of Evolution.** By Nelson C. Parshall. 16mo, pp. 70. C. H. Kerr & Co. 50 cts.

**"Members of One Body."** Six sermons by Samuel Mchord Crothers. 12mo, pp. 132. George H. Ellis. 75 cts.

## REFERENCE-BOOKS AND LANGUAGE STUDIES.

**The Universal Atlas.** Including county and railroad maps of the U. S. and maps of all other countries from latest surveys, with much valuable statistical information. 4to. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.00.

**Colloquial French for Travellers: Idiomatic French Phrases, with the exact pronunciation.** By H. Swan. 24mo, pp. 112. Brentano's. 75 cts.

**Colloquial Italian for Travellers.** By H. Swan. 24mo, pp. 107. Brentano's. 75 cts.

**Old-English Phonology.** By George Hempl, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 44. D. C. Heath & Co. Paper, 20 cts.

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES.

**Sociology: Popular Lectures and Discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association.** 12mo, pp. 403. C. H. Kerr & Co. \$2.00.

**The Cause of the Toller: A Labor Day Sermon.** By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. 18mo, pp. 32. Kerr's "Unity Library." 50 cts.

**Why Government at All? A Philosophical Examination of the Principles of Human Government.** By William H. Van Ornum. 12mo, pp. 368, red edges. C. H. Kerr & Co. \$1.50.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture.** By Frances Mary Steele and Elizabeth L. S. Adams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 231. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

**The Unmarried Woman.** By Eliza Chester, author of "Chats with Girls." 16mo, pp. 253. Dodd's "Portia Series." \$1.25.

**Best-Dressed Man: A Gossip on Manners and Modes.** 16mo, pp. 144. London: J. W. Doré. \$1.00.

**Am. Book Co.'s English Classics for Schools: Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.** 16mo, pp. 100. Boards, 20 cts.

## THE DIAL'S AGENTS IN THE TRADE.

The following is a **Directory of Representative Booksellers and Newsdealers of the United States**, who keep **THE DIAL** regularly for sale, and are authorized Agents for receiving subscriptions.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham . . . Smith & Montgomery Co.  
Mobile . . . T. S. Midgood & Co.  
Montgomery . . . Joel White.

ARIZONA.

Phoenix . . . L. St. Claire & Pratt.  
Tucson . . . L. Zekendorf & Co.

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith . . . J. D. Van Winkle & Co.  
Helena . . . Grant Brothers.  
Holt Springs . . . E. A. Douglas.  
Little Rock . . . Wilson & Webb Co.  
Pine Bluff . . . W. L. Dewdney.

CALIFORNIA.

Berkeley . . . J. B. Merrill.  
Eureka . . . A. E. Matthews.  
Los Angeles . . . Stoll & Thayer.  
Oakland . . . W. B. Hardy.  
Pasadena . . . H. H. Suesserott.  
Riverside . . . J. W. Stanton & Son.  
Sacramento . . . Winstock, Lubin & Co.  
San Diego . . . M. A. Wertheimer & Co.  
San Francisco . . . Fayot, Uplham & Co.  
San Jose . . . E. B. Lewis.  
Santa Barbara . . . H. A. McPhail.  
Stockton . . . Herbert Baldwin.

COLORADO.

Boulder . . . Whitney-Blake Book Co.  
Coto. Springs . . . A. G. Earle.  
Denver . . . Stone & Locke Book Co.  
Leadville . . . John Towland & Co.  
Manitou . . . Charles A. Grant.  
Pueblo . . . J. J. Stanchfield & Bro.  
Trinidad . . . N. W. Fisher.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport . . . Youngs & Jackson.  
New Haven . . . J. H. Pease & Son.  
Norwich . . . N. W. Pease & Son.  
Waterbury . . . George N. Ellis.

DELAWARE.

Dover . . . Clark & McDaniel.  
New Castle . . . L. M. Chase & Son.  
Wilmington . . . E. S. R. Butler & Son.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington . . . Wm Ballantyne & Son.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville . . . H. Drew & Brother.  
Key West . . . Horatio Crain.  
Pensacola . . . Dow & Co.  
St. Augustine . . . Charles E. Mackey.  
Tallahassee . . . E. W. Clark.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta . . . Lester & Kuhn.  
Augusta . . . Richards & Shaver.  
Columbus . . . J. W. Pease & Son.  
Macon . . . J. W. Burke & Co.  
Savannah . . . Wyly & Clark.

IDAHO.

Boise City . . . J. A. Finney & Co.  
Halley . . . Steward Bros.  
Lewiston . . . C. A. Thatcher.

ILLINOIS.

Alton . . . Charles Holden.  
Amboy . . . W. C. Meilen.  
Aurora . . . W. H. Watson.  
Belleville . . . A. T. Trimm.  
Bloomington . . . R. C. Rogers & Co.  
Cairo . . . Amcorah.  
Canton . . . W. H. Corwin.  
" . . . E. B. Shinn & Co.  
Centralia . . . Joseph Hetter.  
Champaign . . . Cunningham & Son.  
Chicago . . . All the leading news-stands  
" . . . James J. Madden.  
Decatur . . . W. E. Hubbard.  
Dixon . . . Truman & Co.  
East St. Louis . . . Oscar F. Kresse.  
Elgin . . . Charles A. Stone.

EVANSVILLE . . .  
Freeport . . .  
Galena . . .  
Galesburgh . . .  
Geneseo . . .  
Homer . . .  
Jacksonville . . .  
Joliet . . .  
Kankakee . . .  
Knoxville . . .  
La Salle . . .  
Lincoln . . .  
Litchfield . . .  
Macomb . . .  
Moline . . .  
Monmouth . . .  
Monticello . . .  
Olney . . .  
Ottawa . . .  
Pekin . . .  
Peoria . . .  
Polo . . .  
Pontiac . . .  
Princeton . . .  
Quincy . . .  
Rockford . . .  
Rock Island . . .  
Springfield . . .  
Sterling . . .  
Streator . . .  
Virginia . . .  
Waukegon . . .  
Winnington . . .  
Woodstock . . .

ILINOIS—CONTINUED.

Evansville . . . George W. Muir.  
Freeport . . . McDonough & Snyder.  
Galena . . . C. E. Hall & Co.  
Galesburgh . . . Francis Carey.  
Geneseo . . . E. H. Ash.  
Homer . . . E. T. Mudge.  
Jacksonville . . . Catlin & Co.  
Joliet . . . E. M. Bray.  
Kankakee . . . F. E. Bellamy.  
Knoxville . . . F. D. Huggins.  
La Salle . . . James E. Malone.  
Lincoln . . . Charles C. Reed.  
Litchfield . . . Hood & Son.  
Macomb . . . E. H. Black.  
Moline . . . Richards & Solarbeck.  
Monmouth . . . McQuiston & Son.  
Monticello . . . Coe & Shaw.  
Olney . . . William Bower.  
Ottawa . . . Hapeman & Graham.  
Pekin . . . Wm. Blenkiron.  
Peoria . . . Brown, Page & Hillman Co.  
Polo . . . J. L. Spear.  
Pontiac . . . C. Murphy & Co.  
Princeton . . . C. F. Anderson.  
Quincy . . . Dayton Book Co.  
Rockford . . . H. H. Waldo.  
Rock Island . . . Crampton & Co.  
Springfield . . . Joel B. Brown.  
Sterling . . . Bates & Conant.  
Streator . . . Frank C. Minor.  
Virginia . . . W. R. Wood.  
Waukegon . . . G. S. Wheeler.  
Winnington . . . C. K. Charlton.  
Woodstock . . . L. T. Hoy.

INDIANA.

Anderson . . . Buck, Brichley & Co.  
Bloomington . . . J. H. Dowdes.  
Crawfordsville . . . Robinson & Wallace.  
Elkhart . . . A. E. Babb.  
Evansville . . . Smith & Butterfield.  
Fort Wayne . . . Geo. De Wald & Co.  
Frankfort . . . Coulter, Given & Co.  
Goheen . . . Bright H. Hawks.  
Greencastle . . . C. W. Landis & Co.  
Huntington . . . H. H. Dwyer.  
Indianapolis . . . Rowen-Merrill Co.  
Jeffersonville . . . Charles A. Schimpff.  
Kokomo . . . E. N. Cole.  
Lafayette . . . John Kimmel.  
La Forte . . . La Forte Book Co.  
La Porte . . . W. T. Giff.  
Madison . . . B. F. & W. W. Calloway.  
Marion . . . G. C. Brown.  
Muncie . . . Stewart & Stewart.  
New Albany . . . E. R. Day.  
Peru . . . John S. Cruise.  
Richmond . . . C. T. Moorman.  
Rushville . . . W. J. Wait & Co.  
South Bend . . . Liebelt Brothers.  
Terre Haute . . . J. Q. Button & Co.  
Valparaiso . . . Swain & Norvell.  
Vincennes . . . W. F. Perrine.  
Wabash . . . Lynn & Leedy.  
Washington . . . J. N. Jones.

IOWA.

Albia . . . H. D. Knox.  
Atlantic . . . Palmer & Findlay.  
Boone . . . G. H. Welch.  
Burlington . . . Mauro & Wilson.  
Cedar Falls . . . Wise & Bryant.  
Cedar Rapids . . . E. C. Derby.  
Centerville . . . Duffield Brothers.  
Charles City . . . Miles Brothers.  
Clinton . . . H. O. Jones.  
Council Bluffs . . . Joseph C. De Haven.  
Creston . . . Fred Allen.  
Davenport . . . E. M. White.  
Decorah . . . W. J. White.  
Des Moines . . . Redhead, Norton & Co.  
Dubuque . . . G. B. Groavener.  
Fairfield . . . Bradshaw & Thoma.  
Fort Dodge . . . R. W. Crawford & Co.  
Fort Madison . . . R. W. Albright & Son.  
Frimmel . . . Snider & Co.  
Hampton . . . E. D. Leary.  
Independence . . . B. W. Taber.  
Iowa City . . . Lee & Ries.  
" . . . Lee, Welch & Co.

IOWA—CONTINUED.

Keokuk . . . D. G. Lowry.  
Le Mars . . . Sartori & Pfeiffer.  
Lyons . . . W. W. Buell & Co.  
Mason City . . . W. H. Lyman.  
Me Pleasant . . . Sargent & Lines.  
Muskatine . . . Neidig & Leyzen.  
Oscaloussa . . . Beecher Brothers.  
Ottumwa . . . Taylor & Co.  
Red Oak . . . J. C. Hochman.  
Shenandoah . . . J. C. Webster & Co.  
Sioux City . . . Pinckney Book Co.  
Vinton . . . Harmon Wilcox.  
Washington . . . Foster, Ott & Co.  
Waterloo . . . G. O. Snowden.

KANSAS.

Ablene . . . Tonis & Rockafellow.  
Arkansas City . . . Lannon & Wilson.  
Atchison . . . Newman W. Arthur.  
Brookville . . . Stanley Gane.  
Clay Centre . . . T. Gowenlock.  
Columbus . . . Brann & Sease.  
Emporia . . . J. A. Wichmann.  
Emporia . . . Rowlands & Jones.  
Frederick . . . J. F. Cottrell.  
Fredonia . . . J. W. Paulen.  
Hawthua . . . Miner & Stevens.  
Hutchinson . . . G. W. Woodard & Son.  
Independence . . . J. H. Hugg.  
Iola . . . Evans & Mathers.  
Junction City . . . C. H. Trotter & Brother.  
Kansas City . . . E. Homuth.  
Lawrence . . . J. S. Crew & Co.  
Leavenworth . . . E. L. Hunting.  
Manchester . . . C. E. Cheney.  
Manhattan . . . S. M. Fox.  
Maryville . . . Hagar & Wherry.  
Newton . . . J. H. Murphy & Brother.  
Olathe . . . Henry V. Chase.  
Ottawa . . . Clark Brothers.  
Parsons . . . J. J. Pierson.  
Pittsburgh . . . Thomas Elliott.  
Salina . . . Baier & Schumann.  
Seneca . . . Kearns & Nickers.  
Topeka . . . Kellam Book Co.  
Wellington . . . Wellington Book Co.  
Winfield . . . Henry Goldsmith.

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green . . . T. J. Smith & Co.  
Covington . . . Thomson Co.  
Frankfort . . . E. K. H. Russell & Bro.  
Louisville . . . Maxwell & Co.  
" . . . J. F. Morton & Co.  
Newport . . . C. A. Smith.  
Owenaboro . . . W. E. & I. N. Parish.  
Paducah . . . Van Culin Bros.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge . . . Michael Chambers.  
New Orleans . . . F. F. Haussell & Bro.  
Plaquemine . . . S. Hiarri.  
Shreveport . . . H. P. Hyams.

MAINE.

Augusta . . . J. F. Pierce.  
Bangor . . . D. Bugbee & Co.  
Eastport . . . E. E. Shead & Co.  
Lewiston . . . Douglass & Cook.  
Portland . . . Bailey & Neys.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst . . . Edwin Nelson.  
Andover . . . J. H. Chandler.  
Boston . . . Boston Book Co.  
" . . . Damrell & Upham.  
Cambridge . . . C. W. Sever.  
Fall River . . . Robert Adams.  
Haverhill . . . J. A. Cole.  
Lawrence . . . E. W. Cadburn & Co.  
Lowell . . . J. Merrill & Son.  
Lynn . . . G. C. Herbert.  
New Bedford . . . H. S. Hutchinsonson.  
Newburyport . . . M. H. Sargent.  
Northampton . . . S. E. Bridgman & Co.  
Pittsfield . . . Talbot Brothers.  
" . . . E. B. Souther.  
Salem . . . H. P. Ives.  
Springfield . . . Springfield News Co.  
Taunton . . . H. A. Dickerman & Son.

**MARYLAND.**  
Annapolis . . . Hopkins & Feldmeyer.  
Baltimore . . . Baltimore News Co.  
" . . . Cushing & Co.  
Cumberland . . . Shriver & Co.  
Frederick . . . D. H. Smith.  
Hagerstown . . . R. M. Hays & Bros.

**MICHIGAN.**  
Adrian . . . G. R. Swift.  
Alpena . . . H. H. Wittelschofer.  
Ann Arbor . . . George Wahr.  
Battle Creek . . . E. R. Smith.  
Bay City . . . C. A. Levens.  
Berrien Springs . . . Henry Kephart.  
Big Rapids . . . A. S. Hobart & Co.  
Cadillac . . . George Van Vranken.  
" . . . Arthur H. Webber.  
Coldwater . . . D. H. Davies.  
Detroit . . . John Macfarlane.  
East Saginaw . . . Jones & McCall.  
Escanaba . . . George Preston.  
Flint . . . J. B. Clark.  
Grand Rapids . . . Eaton, Lyon & Co.  
Hillsdale . . . C. L. Thatcher & Son.  
Jackson . . . F. B. Taylor & Co.  
Kalamazoo . . . Dilling Bros. & Everard.  
Lake Linden . . . Adolph Isler.  
Lansing . . . A. M. Emery.  
Marquette . . . H. H. Stafford & Son.  
Marshall . . . J. S. White & Co.  
Michigamme . . . H. J. Atkinson.  
Muskegon . . . Fred L. Reynolds.  
Niles . . . J. D. Greenmeyer.  
North Lansing . . . Gardner & Robertson.  
Port Huron . . . Robert Walala.  
Saginaw . . . Newell & Robinson.  
Shelby . . . J. W. Runner.  
West Bay City . . . G. L. Wilton & Co.  
Ypsilanti . . . J. F. Smith.

**MINNESOTA.**  
Albert Lea . . . Peter C. Jensen.  
Alexandria . . . Baumbach & Morise.  
Duluth . . . Albertson & Chamberlain.  
Mankato . . . Stewart & Holmes.  
Minneapolis . . . Clark & McCarthy.  
" . . . Cushman & Plummer.  
Northfield . . . O. T. McClaughy.  
Red Wing . . . Pratt & Pratt.  
Rochester . . . W. W. Ireland.  
St. Cloud . . . B. Reinhard.  
St. Paul . . . Minnesota News Co.  
" . . . Charles L. Neuman.  
Stillwater . . . E. A. Phinney.  
Verndale . . . A. S. McMillan.  
Winona . . . H. Stevens & Son.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
Biloxi . . . C. F. Theobald.  
Greenville . . . G. F. Archer.  
Meridian . . . J. R. Nelson.  
Natchez . . . Theodore F. Hammett.  
Vicksburg . . . Clarke & Co.

**MISSOURI.**  
Cape Girardeau . . . Klosterman & Co.  
Carthage . . . L. F. Brown.  
Chillicothe . . . Giltner & Son.  
Columbia . . . Kirtley & Phillips.  
Hannibal . . . Hannibal Book Co.  
Independence . . . H. R. Mills.  
Kansas City . . . Joseph A. Mack Book Co.  
" . . . M. H. Dickinson & Co.  
Kirksville . . . B. F. Heiny & Co.  
Lexington . . . M. F. Royle & Son.  
Liberty . . . Dunn & Jaccard.  
Marshall . . . Vawter & Brother.  
Moberly . . . Moberly Book Co.  
St. Charles . . . John H. Stumberg.  
St. Joseph . . . Ernst & Brill.  
St. Louis . . . Boland Book & Stat'y Co.  
" . . . St. Louis News Co.  
" . . . C. Witter.  
Sedalia . . . E. E. McClellan.  
Springfield . . . J. W. Crank & Co.

**MONTANA.**  
Bozeman . . . J. H. Taylor.  
Butte . . . D. W. Tilton.  
Deer Lodge . . . E. L. Bonner & Co.  
Fort Benton . . . T. C. Power & Brother.  
Helena . . . Charles K. Wells.

**NEBRASKA.**  
Auburn . . . E. H. Dort.  
Beatrice . . . L. F. Powers & Co.  
Broken Bow . . . E. McComas & Co.  
Fremont . . . Arthur Gibson.  
Grand Island . . . J. H. Mullin.  
Lincoln . . . Clason, Fletcher & Co.  
Nebraska City . . . W. S. Hyer & Co.  
Omaha . . . John S. Caulfield.

**NEBRASKA—CONTINUED.**  
Plattsmouth . . . J. P. Young.  
Red Cloud . . . C. L. Cotting.  
York . . . G. H. Jerome & Co.

**NEVADA.**  
Carson City . . . John G. Fox.  
Eureka . . . W. J. Smith.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
Concord . . . W. F. Danforth & Son.  
Dover . . . Lothrop & Finkham.  
Manchester . . . Temple & Farrington Co.  
Nashua . . . R. T. Smith.  
Portsmouth . . . L. E. Staples.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
Camden . . . Graw, Garrigues & Graw.  
Elizabeth . . . L. E. Day.  
Hoboken . . . Reed & Brother.  
Jersey City . . . W. Ewald & Brother.  
Newark . . . Newark News Co.  
Paterson . . . James Inglis, Jr.  
Trenton . . . W. H. Brearley.

**NEW MEXICO.**  
Albuquerque . . . New Mexico Book Co.  
Las Vegas . . . T. G. Merain.  
Santa Fe . . . Z. Staab & Brother.

**NEW YORK.**  
Auburn . . . W. R. Keyes.  
Binghamton . . . Stephens & Miller.  
Brooklyn . . . Brooklyn News Co.  
Buffalo . . . Peter Paul & Brother.  
Elmira . . . Hosmer H. Billings.  
Ithaca . . . D. H. Finch.  
Kingston . . . Forsyth & Wilson.  
Newburgh . . . J. M. Dickey & Co.  
N. Y. City . . . Brentano's.  
" . . . G. P. Putnam's Sons.  
Oswego . . . Richard J. Oliphant.  
Poughkeepsie . . . J. P. Ambler.  
Rochester . . . Scranton, Wetmore & Co.  
Syracuse . . . T. W. Durston & Co.  
" . . . Wolcott & West.  
Utica . . . W. T. Smith & Co.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
Asheville . . . J. N. Morgan & Co.  
Raleigh . . . Alfred Williams & Co.  
Wilmington . . . C. W. Yates.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**  
 Fargo Stationery Co.  
Grand Forks . . . Haussamen & Hamilton.  
Jamestown . . . F. W. Iddings.  
Wannenburg & Avis.

**OHIO.**  
Akron . . . W. G. Robinson.  
Alliance . . . I. C. Milburn.  
Ashtabula . . . H. M. Hickok & Co.  
Athens . . . Putnam & Fletcher.  
Bellaire . . . W. A. & M. B. Gorbey.  
Bucyrus . . . A. C. Lewis.  
Canton . . . Durbin, Wright & Co.  
Chillicothe . . . George Perkins & Co.  
Cincinnati . . . Robert Clark & Co.  
Cleveland . . . Taylor, Austin Co.  
Columbus . . . A. H. Smythe.  
Dayton . . . L. Wolf & Brother.  
Defiance . . . Colby & Scott.  
Elyria . . . A. Beebe, Jr., & Co.  
Findlay . . . D. C. Connell.  
Fremont . . . Thomas & Grund.  
Gallion . . . L. K. Reisinger & Co.  
Hamilton . . . Beeler & Bro.  
Ironton . . . H. H. Campbell & Co.  
Lima . . . J. Y. Marmon.  
Manassah . . . Charles L. Irwin.  
Marietta . . . Marietta Book Store.  
Newark . . . Hammond & Son.  
Norwalk . . . D. D. Benedict.  
Oberlin . . . A. G. Comings.  
Oxford . . . A. Beaugureau.  
Portsmouth . . . J. L. Treuthart.  
Sandusky . . . W. Hamilton.  
Springfield . . . J. J. Barr & Co.  
Steubenville . . . John F. Oliver.  
Tiffin . . . E. R. Good & Brother.  
Toledo . . . Brown, Eager & Hull.  
Wooster . . . Zimmerman & Co.  
Youngstown . . . Manning, McKeown & Co.  
Zanesville . . . M. V. B. Kennedy.

**OREGON.**  
Albany . . . Foshay & Mason.  
Astoria . . . Astoria & Reid.  
Portland . . . J. K. Gill & Co.  
" . . . Stuart & Thompson.  
Salem . . . T. McF. Patton.  
The Dalles . . . I. C. Nickelsen.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Allegheny . . . J. J. East's Sons.  
Chester . . . Hunter Bros.  
Erie . . . Nathan Cohen.  
Harrisburg . . . Bergner Bros.  
Johnstown . . . Thomas F. Brady.  
Lancaster . . . J. B. Martin & Co.  
Meadville . . . Fiske & Schwartzman.  
Philadelphia . . . J. B. Lippincott Co.  
Pittsburgh . . . W. G. Johnston & Co.  
Reading . . . J. G. Hawley.  
Scranton . . . Thompson & Pratt.  
Wilkesbarre . . . S. L. Brown.  
Williamsport . . . A. D. Lundy & Co.

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
Newport . . . C. E. Hammett, Jr.  
Pawtucket . . . E. L. Freeman & Son.  
Providence . . . Rhode Island News Co.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
Charleston . . . Walker, Evans & Cogswell.  
Columbia . . . R. L. Bryant & Co.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**  
Aberdeen . . . S. M. Salisbury & Bro.  
Sioux Falls . . . C. O. Natesta.  
Yankton . . . Wells & Lanson.

**TENNESSEE.**  
Chattanooga . . . D. P. Henderson & Co.  
Knoxville . . . Rosa & Goodheart.  
Memphis . . . J. S. Menken Co.  
Nashville . . . Patterson, Gibson & Co.

**TEXAS.**  
Austin . . . J. J. Tobin.  
Dallas . . . T. M. Jones & Co.  
Fort Worth . . . H. N. Conner & Co.  
Galveston . . . Clarke & Courts.  
Houston . . . G. W. Baldwin.

**UTAH.**  
Ephraim . . . J. F. Dorius & Co.  
Logan . . . J. T. Hammond.  
Ogden . . . Giesy & Spargo.  
Park City . . . Frasier & Bates.  
Salt Lake City . . . Utah Book Co.

**VERMONT.**  
Brattleboro . . . Clapp & Jones.  
Burlington . . . Huntington & Co.  
Montpelier . . . Hiram Atkins.  
Rutland . . . The Tuttle Company.

**VIRGINIA.**  
Northfolk . . . Vickery & Bros.  
Petersburgh . . . T. S. Beckwith & Co.  
Richmond . . . Randolph & English.

**WASHINGTON.**  
Olympia . . . M. O'Connor.  
Seattle . . . Lowman & Hanford Co.  
Spokane Falls . . . J. W. Graham & Co.  
Vanouver . . . James Waggener, Jr.  
Walla Walla . . . Stine Brothers.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**  
Charleston . . . Richardson Brothers.  
Parkersburg . . . Moss & Bentley.  
Wheeling . . . Stanton & Davenport.

**WISCONSIN.**  
Appleton . . . C. F. Rose & Co.  
Ashland . . . J. W. Clarke.  
Beloit . . . Joseph B. Foster.  
Eau Claire . . . W. A. Kinnear.  
Fond du Lac . . . Huber Brothers.  
Green Bay . . . Decker, Hoppe & Dockery.  
Janesville . . . King & Skelley.  
Kenosha . . . George M. Melville.  
La Crosse . . . E. C. Dailey.  
Madison . . . James E. Mosely.  
Marquette . . . A. M. Fairchild.  
Merrill . . . Corwith Brothers.  
Milwaukee . . . Des Forges & Co.  
" . . . T. S. Gray Co.  
Neenah . . . Kimberly & Elwers.  
Oconto . . . S. W. Ford.  
Oshkosh . . . G. F. Eastman.  
Portage . . . Purdy & Merrill.  
Racine . . . Botsford & Wooster.  
Sheboygan . . . E. F. W. Zimmerman.  
Sparta . . . C. Fobes.  
Stevens Point . . . H. D. McCulloch Co.  
Sturgeon Bay . . . Louis Reichel.  
Waukesha . . . Blair & Estberg.  
West Superior . . . F. H. Fleetham & Co.

**WYOMING.**  
Cheyenne . . . Cheyenne News Co.  
Evanston . . . I. C. Winslow.  
Laramie . . . Finfrock & Thobro.

# CALIFORNIA.

All the principal Winter Resorts of California are reached in the most comfortable manner over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—

## The Santa Fe Route.

Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars leave Chicago daily, and run via Kansas City to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, without change.

Excursion Tickets and detailed information can be obtained at the following offices of the Company: 261 Broadway, New York; 332 Washington Street, Boston; 29 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia; 136 St. James Street, Montreal; 68 Exchange Street, Buffalo; 148 St. Clair Street, Cleveland; 38 Griswold Street, Detroit; 40 Yonge Street, Toronto; 165 Walnut Street, Cincinnati; 101 Broadway, St. Louis; 212 Clark Street, Chicago.

JOHN J. BYRNE,  
Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,  
TOPEKA, KAN.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

*Volume Thirteen of THE DIAL, comprising the numbers from May 1 to December 16, 1892, inclusive, was completed with the issue for December 16, 1892. The volume thus includes, like its predecessors, twelve numbers. Future volumes will be semi-annual, beginning with January and July, and consequently of twelve numbers each, thus preserving uniformity in complete sets. A Title-page and Index to the volume now completed is furnished with the present issue.*

*Volume Thirteen will be supplied in cloth binding, with gold stamps on back and side, for two dollars.*

*Subscribers who forward the numbers comprising this volume, accompanied by one dollar, will receive the bound volume in exchange.*

## PUBLISHERS' ADVERTISING

*From January 1 to November 1, 1892.*

89,606	Agate lines of publishers' advertising printed in THE NEW YORK EVENING POST from January 1 to November 1, 1892.
43,816	lines more than appeared in any other paper in the United States, nearly double, or, in exact figures, 95 per cent.
23,443	lines more than appeared in all the other New York evening papers together, equivalent to one-third more.
20,428	lines more than ever before appeared in THE EVENING POST during the same period, or an increase of 29 per cent.

*For Sample Copies, Advertising Rates, and other information, address*

THE EVENING POST, New York City.

206-210 BROADWAY.

Telephone, Cortlandt 2063.

## OFFICIAL.

It is our desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East and South. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of the latest design. Its dining car service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or JAS. C. POND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.